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TODAY:
HEALTH
SCIENCE
PEOPLES
CLUES TO ALZHEIMER'S
DISEASE

Prominent Visitors Put Spotlight on Africa

*Clinton to Hail
Steady Progress
Of Continent*

By Howard W. French
New York Times Service

ABUJA, Nigeria — On Sunday, when President Bill Clinton begins the longest foreign trip of his presidency, a 12-day visit to sub-Saharan Africa, he will be touring a region very different from the one last traveled by an American president when Jimmy Carter came to this country 20 years ago.

Back then, Nigeria, Africa's most populous country, was one of the few to have experimented with democratic politics. There was no hint of an end to apartheid in South Africa. And politically, Africa was distinguished mostly by dictatorial rule and economic disaster.

Today, military-ruled Nigeria, where Mr. Clinton is pointedly not stopping but where the Pope began a visit Saturday, stands out as one of a dwindling number of countries whose leaders were not elected. The anti-apartheid hero Nelson Mandela is completing his term as president of South Africa's new nonracial democracy.

And in place of the ruin that was prevalent throughout Africa as recently as a decade ago, reforms have bolstered a continentwide economic expansion to an estimated 4 percent annual growth this year, according to the International Monetary Fund. Thus, for the first time, Africa's growth rate has been lifted above its rate of population increase.

Mr. Clinton's trip will take him to six



TENSE VISIT — Soldiers standing in front of a poster of Pope John Paul II and Father Cyprian Michael Iwene Tansi, a Nigerian priest who was beatified by the pontiff during a Mass in Onitsha on Sunday. At the Mass, John Paul made a powerful plea for the country's military regime to loosen its grip. Page 2.

countries — from Ghana and Uganda to Rwanda, South Africa, Botswana and Senegal. In his planned series of upbeat speeches and public appearances, he will be emphasizing the positive changes that have recently swept Africa.

One clear aim will be to persuade an American audience with few notions of the continent that Africa not only exists but matters. But to his hosts, as well as to the public back home, Mr. Clinton will also be emphasizing a point just as important as the positive changes: Where Africa is concerned, the United States has changed as well.

Through a recent series of African visits by other senior administration figures — Vice President Al Gore, two secretaries of state and Hillary Rodham Clinton — the president's themes for this trip have been gestating, going through public auditions all the while.

Rhetorically the expected watchwords — mutual respect, shared economic interests and deep veins of common history — all mark a substantial, even dramatic, break with a past in which Africa was rarely treated seriously by the world's most powerful nation.

Africans have often complained that

when their continent was dealt with at all, it was as a sideshow in America's Cold War competition, or as a humanitarian response to disaster.

"Clinton's visit is dealing mostly in symbols, but symbolism is sometimes very important," said Donald McHenry, who was the U.S. representative to the United Nations during the Carter administration. "The focus that President Clinton brings to this trip will be critical in terms of bringing the problems and progress of Africa into

See CLINTON, Page 6

Local Elections Give Kohl Challenger a New Boost

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Germany's opposition Social Democrats scored impressive gains Sunday in local elections held in the northern state of Schleswig-Holstein, bolstering their hopes of ousting Chancellor Helmut Kohl in this September's national vote.

The Social Democratic victory reaffirmed the popularity of Gerhard Schroeder, who was chosen as Mr. Kohl's challenger after leading his party to a resounding victory in his home state of Lower Saxony three weeks ago. But the vote also showed a sharp drop in support for the Greens party, which hopes to enter national government this fall in coalition with the Social Democrats.

Early returns showed that the Social Democrats had improved their standing as the state's leading party by winning 42.5 percent of the votes, a gain of 3 percentage points over the last elections in 1994. Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats scored about 39 percent, up about 1.5 points.

The Greens, who share power with the Social Democrats in five of Germany's 16 states, suffered a steep decline, falling to 7 percent after winning

more than 10 percent four years ago. The Free Democrats, the junior partner in Mr. Kohl's governing coalition, held steady at about 4.5 percent.

A series of radical resolutions passed at a recent party congress damaged efforts by Greens leaders to project a mature and moderate image. The congress voted to raise the price of gasoline to nearly \$1.2 gallon by raising taxes at the pump to pay for social security. They also voted to abolish the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

After four successive defeats at the national level, Social Democrats believe that Mr. Schroeder's pragmatic image and telegenic appearance can carry them back to power after 16 years in the political wilderness. Party leaders said the Schleswig-Holstein vote, the second of seven elections at national, state and local levels this year, demonstrated their growing momentum at the polls.

"It is a very, very good result for us," said Heide Simonis, the state premier and a prominent figure in the Social Democratic hierarchy. "It shows that the people want a change in Bonn."

The Christian Democrats, who dominated the rural state on the Danish border for nearly 40 years before surrendering control to the Social Democrats a decade

ago, sought to depict the Schleswig-Holstein election as a purely local affair and dismissed the notion that it was a referendum on Mr. Kohl's leadership.

But the mediocre showing by Mr. Kohl's party seemed likely to escalate calls for the 67-year-old chancellor to step down in favor of Wolfgang Schaeuble, the Christian Democratic parliamentary leader who is Mr. Kohl's anointed heir.

The former party chairman Rainer Barzel insisted that Christian Democrats should be polled to determine whether Mr. Kohl was still the best candidate to carry the party banner into the September national election.

"People in the coalition are very insecure at the moment," Mr. Barzel said. "The chancellor should ask for a vote of confidence at this point. It could show leadership and confidence."

Other prominent Christian Democrats suggested that Mr. Kohl's long tenure as chancellor was becoming a serious liability among many German voters who yearn for fresh leadership. They urged him to declare his willingness to pass the reins of power to Mr. Schaeuble no later than the year 2000.

But Mr. Schaeuble, who for years has

likened himself to Mr. Kohl, has repeatedly rejected such overtures, and he said Sunday that he still believed Mr. Kohl would serve out an unprecedented fifth term as chancellor. If he remains head of government until 2002, Mr. Kohl would break Otto von Bismarck's record as Germany's longest-serving leader.

Til Necker, vice president of the German association of industry, said that Mr. Schaeuble should campaign alongside Mr. Kohl, and that Mr. Kohl should announce he would retire by 2000. "The CDU should start the new millennium with a new leader," Reuters quoted Mr. Necker as saying on MDR radio.

See KOLN, Page 6

As U.S. Gloats, Lessons From Japan

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Judging from today's economic landscape, it must have been a few million years ago a Japanese member of Parliament named Shintaro Ishihara, offered a few pointers for the West.

"There is no hope for the U.S.," Mr. Ishihara said. He added, "Right now, the modern civilization built by whites is coming close to its practical end."

But that was less than a decade ago, in 1989, and although Mr. Ishihara was unusually racial in his analysis, the notion that Japan was on the rise and America in decline was then widespread. In one formulation that was widely repeated, a scholar, Chalmers Johnson, declared: "The Cold War is over, and Japan won."

That conventional wisdom has now been turned upside down, and the United States looks particularly grand after Asian economies topped like dominoes. But if one message from Asia's crisis is the tremendous resili-

ence of the American markets, another is the danger of hubris.

In the case of Japan in the 1980s and Southeast Asia just a year ago, excessive self-confidence led to over-

NEWS ANALYSIS

priced stock markets and to overextended corporations. In Asia these days, some see a milder echo of that in America today.

"Americans are patting themselves on the back and congratulating themselves on all the wonderful things that are happening in the United States,

and I can understand that, but I think one should step back," said Glen Fukushima, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan. "It wouldn't surprise me if 10 years from now, or even five years from now, we see the U.S. having some economic troubles and Japan recovering."

One of the lessons of the misjudgments of the 1980s may be how prone even experts are to expect dynamos to remain dynamos simply because they have been dynamos. A result is that

See LESSONS, Page 4

What America Inc. Means to Moms and Dads and Boys and Girls

Help Needed! Equality at Work, but Not at Home

By Richard Morin and Megan Rosenfeld
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Men and women have declared a cease-fire in the war that raged between the sexes through much of the last half of this century. In its place, they face common new enemies — the stress, lack of time and financial pressure of modern life.

A new national survey has found that after nearly a generation of sharing the workplace and renegotiating domestic duties, most men and women agree that increased gender equity has enriched both sexes. But both also believe that the strains of this relatively new world have made building successful marriages, raising children and leading satisfying lives even more difficult.

The problem that now unites them, as James Lindow, 35, a warehouse operations manager in

Green Bay, Wisconsin, put it, is "the lack of time you spend with your life."

Large majorities of more than 4,000 men and women questioned in surveys last fall placed high importance on having a successful marriage and family. At the same time, equally large majorities of working men and women said they felt bad about leaving their children in the care of others, and wished they could devote more time to their families and themselves.

Surprisingly, although men and women agreed they should have equal work opportunities, and men said they approved of women working outside the home, majorities of both said it would be better if women could instead stay home to take care of the house and children.

Majorities of men and women believe there still are more advantages to being a man rather

See CAREERS, Page 6

Help Wanted! Recruiters Coax Vacationing Students

By Steven Ginsberg
Washington Post Service

DAYTONA BEACH, Florida — More than 200,000 college students have again descended on this spring break mecca in search of sun, surf and, of course, each other. But no matter how they fare with the opposite sex, they have already seduced another set of visitors: corporate recruiters.

Confronted with a tight labor market and a severe shortage of skilled workers, corporations are resorting to drastic measures. Forty-five came here, moved into a hotel on the beach and tried to lure bikini-clad beach-goers into job booths, even paying the college students \$5 each if they would stop partying long enough to talk to a potential employer.

This is another bizarre indication of how tight the labor market really is," said John Challenger, president of Challenger, Gray & Christmas, a career consulting firm in Chicago. "I mean, who

wants to go see a bunch of drunken kids who are having the time of their life?"

Employers do, apparently. "We expect that," said Edward Kang, manager of college relations for International Business Machines Corp., who added that he was up most of the night thanks to two false fire alarms and the activation of his hotel's sprinklers. "It's fine; they're here to have fun."

IBM has 3,000 unfilled slots. "We're just trying to find some good people," Mr. Kang said. "We don't expect to get a bunch of hires, but it's getting to the point where we'll try anything."

This is the fourth year for the job fair, but organizers said that this year the turnout by major companies is up 25 percent. Among those making their first trip, and vaulting this one-time local event into a national attraction, are Electronic

See RECRUITS, Page 6

Silent Hotels / Building Boom Goes Bust**5-Star Luxury at Bargain Prices**By Thomas Fuller
International Herald Tribune

SURABAJA, Indonesia — Welcome to the executive suite at the five-star Hotel Majapahit, a celebration of marble, Oriental rugs and gold plate.

The taps in the bathroom are 18-karat, and the concessions to the modern world — the big-screen television set and minibar — are tucked away in handsome mahogany cabinets.

Outside the suite is a small porch overlooking a manicured lawn, trees and a bubbling fountain.

The price of the room, including a lavish breakfast: \$30.

Surabaja, Indonesia's second-largest city, is filled with similar bargains. A cab ride in a new Mazda sedan costs 17 cents. Dinner for two at a high-end Chinese restaurant is \$4.

Cheap luxury has become common across Southeast Asia these days. And it's particularly noticeable in the hotel industry, the result of a building spree that has collided with the most serious economic crisis in decades.

Room rates at top hotels have dropped in Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur and Jakarta, as well as in the region's best-known vacation spots.

"Go to Bali right now, and you'll pick up amazing deals," said Martin Rinck, general manager of the Majapahit.

Nowhere are rock-bottom five-star

rates more evident than in Surabaja's top-of-the-line hotels. Opulent products of the boom years, the hotels have seen their occupancy rates plummet along with the value of Indonesia's currency, the rupiah. Both the Hyatt and Sheraton advertise rooms for \$30.

With so few guests around, the only sounds outside the rooms at the Majapahit are the birds and the water splashing against the stone fountains. Few footsteps are heard in the arcades that ring the gardens. In the whirlpool, often the only other pair of eyes belongs to a huge lion-head fountain.

"It's a great place for meditation now," Mr. Rinck said.

Surabaja's five-star hotels are engaged in a fierce price war, offering since early January rooms at fixed rupiah rates, a boon to the relatively few dollar-holding tourists and foreign businessmen visiting the city.

"I can probably guarantee that there is no five-star hotel making a profit right now in Surabaja," Mr. Rinck said.

In 1996, expecting a surge in demand for rooms, three international chains opened hotels in the city. The number of five-star hotel rooms surged by 200 percent that year, but room demand was up just 18 percent.

"You didn't have to be a rocket scientist to figure out that room rates would drop," Mr. Rinck said.

The story of the Majapahit illustrates the heady, boom-years rush to open

five-star properties. Part of the Mandarin Oriental chain, the Majapahit was purchased and lavishly renovated at the height of the investment boom for \$51 million — or \$340,000 a room — by Harry Susilo, a prominent ethnic Chinese businessman in Indonesia.

THE RENOVATION came as Surabaja seemed on the way to joining the ranks of East Asia's business capitals. Countries were opening consulates here, and airlines stepped up service between Surabaja and Hong Kong, Bangkok and Singapore.

But now, tourism has dropped off so much that Mr. Rinck predicts room rates will fall even more. At his hotel, 90 percent of this year's tour bookings have been canceled, and occupancy is just 18 percent.

For the handful of guests in the hotel, that means pampering. There have been no layoffs, so on an average there are 10 employees for every guest.

The number of foreign visitors to Surabaja will rebound, Mr. Rinck says, and many of them will be shopping for more than just local handicrafts.

"My theory right now is that a lot of properties will change hands," he said.

"There's going to be a lot of foreign capital coming in. And Surabaya will rebound. When the crisis is finished, it will still be Indonesia's second-largest city."



Thomas Fuller/International Herald Tribune

Nowadays, employees far outnumber guests at the luxurious Hotel Majapahit in Surabaja, Indonesia.

Pope Appeals For Loosening Of Nigerian Military's Grip*The Associated Press*

ONITSHA, Nigeria — Braving sweltering heat, Pope John Paul II issued a powerful call Sunday for change in Nigeria, a country in the grip of military rule, telling Nigerians to rid their society of "everything that offends human dignity or violates human rights."

Hundreds of thousands of people turned out for the papal Mass in the country's Roman Catholic heartland, a rare day of celebration for a hard-pressed people.

The Pope preached from an altar beneath a thatched hut that faced a red dustbowl and beheaded a priest, Father Cyril Michael Iwene Tansi.

Since arriving Saturday for a three-day visit, John Paul has surprised some Nigerians with the directness of his message to the military regime that seized power in a 1993 coup. The Pope kept up the pressure in the Mass on Sunday.

"All Nigerians must work to rid society of everything that offends the dignity of the human person or violates human rights," he said. "This means reconciling differences, overcoming ethnic rivalries and injecting honesty, efficiency and competence in the art of governing."

Starting before dawn, hundreds of thousands of people — on foot, on motorbikes or crammed into buses — converged on the Mass site, the Oba airfield on the outskirts of Onitsha.

Many of the communicants praised the Pope and urged him to help free their country from the shackles of a military junta that jails its opponents, kills at will and stifles opposition.

"My prayers are that he will bring us peace," said Ugwunyi Ewenin, 23, who walked at least 16 kilometers (10 miles) with her father to see the Pope.

"This is twice he comes to Nigeria. That means he likes the Nigerian people."

Noting the military junta's promise to hold elections this year, John Paul said "there was no place" for abuse of power, or arbitrarily excluding individuals or groups from politics.

The promise of free elections has been met by widespread skepticism. The last national elections, in 1993, were voided by the military government and the apparent winner, Moshood Abiola, was jailed and remains in custody.

John Paul flew here from Abuja, the capital, his helicopter spreading a swirl of red dust over the well-wishers. The 77-year-old Pope walked slowly in the West African heat — temperatures reached around 35 degrees centigrade (100 Fahrenheit) with 95-percent humidity.

He looked tired, but smiled and waved to the crowd.

The crowd sang and danced and punched fists in the air in joyous expectation of hearing words of comfort and inspiration. The Pope did not disappoint them, continuing his strong advocacy of human rights.

John Paul set down his agenda upon arriving in Nigeria, first in an address at the airport welcoming ceremony and in a meeting Saturday with General Sani Abacha, the Nigerian leader.

Vatican officials pressed for the release of about 60 prominent Nigerians — leading political opponents and journalists, hoping the government would show some leniency, as happened in Cuba, where Fidel Castro released 299 prisoners after the pontiff's visit in January.

The Pope's second trip to Nigeria brings him to a country different from the land flush with oil revenue that he visited in 1982. Nigeria is mired in crime and tension and faces international scorn over its dismal human rights record.

Mr. Abacha's regime was denounced worldwide in 1995 after the execution of Ken Saro-Wiwa, a dissident author. In the weeks leading up to the pontiff's visit, scores of government opponents and pro-democracy activists were thrown in jail or harassed, Human Rights Watch said.

UN Team Plans Rapid-Fire Inspections in IraqBy Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — As Iraq and the United Nations position themselves for a critical test of the agreement that averted an American military attack in February, the head of the commission disarming Iraq says that he plans rapid-fire inspections of previously off-limits presidential properties to determine what buildings will get spot inspections later — with much less notice.

"If any conception is held that this will be one-off, that is not correct," said Richard Butler, chief of the UN Special Commission, or Unscom, in an interview.

The inspections, a result of the agreement reached between the secretary-general of the UN, Kofi Annan, and President Saddam Hussein, are expected to begin by the end of this month.

Mr. Butler, who arrived in Baghdad on Sunday, was referring to speculation among diplomats that once UN inspectors have visited the eight presidential sites, accompanied at Iraq's insistence by diplomatic observers, Iraq will argue that this phase of the arms investigation is over and that the country can move

closer to a lifting of sanctions. [On Sunday, Mr. Butler said he could sense "a new spirit and good cooperation from the Iraqi side," The Associated Press reported from Baghdad. Mr. Butler was to meet with Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz on Monday. Other details of his visit have not been made public.]

To underline his point that this is only the beginning of this part of the process of ferreting out all prohibited weapons sites, Mr. Butler said he intended to put one of his highest-ranking inspectors in charge of the initial visits to the eight presidential sites. They are scattered across Iraq, from Mosul, in the north near Turkey, to Basra, on the Gulf.

The inspections will take place against a background of Iraqi confidence that a new system outlined in the agreement with Mr. Annan will be the key to a quick ending of sanctions imposed after Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990.

"But only if they keep their cool," a senior official said here.

Some officials say they believe a new confrontation with Iraq is inevitable. Inspectors will eliminate a few irritants to the Iraqis. They will be asked not to display any national symbols, such as

flag patches sewn on their clothes.

The inspectors will go armed with a new set of reports showing in detail how far the Iraqis are from accounting for biological and chemical weapons as well as missile warheads that could be used to deliver them.

The reports were requested in January by Iraq, which apparently thought that independent teams of experts not drawn from Mr. Butler's commission would look more favorably on Iraq's assertions that it was no longer harboring weapons of mass destruction or the means and material to make them.

The team studying chemical weapons and warheads met in Iraq in February; the biological team is meeting now in Vienna and will report within the next few weeks. There are also outstanding questions about nuclear issues.

The reports of the first two teams reveal the gap between Iraqi perceptions of where Baghdad stands in the disarmament process and what the experts conclude.

The chemical experts decided that Iraq still had the know-how and equipment — and possibly the chemical components — "to manufacture as much as

200 tons of VX," an extremely lethal chemical agent.

"To fully verify the extent of Iraq's VX program, Unscom needs to receive the production records and R&D reports, including munitions trials, for the entire period of VX activities," the team reported.

The group looking at the documents on special warheads found confused accounting, and indications that some warheads never declared were destroyed and buried in at least one site not listed by Iraq in any of its "full, final and complete" disclosures.

"The team recommended that a specialized inspection team be scheduled to address all issues of warhead design and testing with Iraq's experts," the report said. "The team has not found the level of verification achieved so far to be satisfactory. Further work is required."

In an official reply, the Iraqi minister of oil and head of Baghdad's delegation, Ali Mohammed Rasheed, asked the experts not to get bogged down in "technical details" but to focus instead on "the agony of the Iraqi people" suffering under sanctions that have crippled the Iraqi economy.

The new chapter in Iraq opens with Russia playing a major role in formulating UN policy. Senator John Warner, Republican of Virginia, who met with Mr. Butler last week in the company of more than 60 other senators, said in an interview that Foreign Minister Yevgeny Primakov of Russia appeared to be the principal author, working with France, of the plan Mr. Annan brought back from Baghdad.

John Bolton, assistant U.S. secretary of state for international organizations affairs in the Bush administration when the sanctions were imposed on Iraq in 1990 and the disarmament process began in 1991, agrees with Mr. Warner that Russia and France are now guiding international policy in the area. Both countries have significant commercial interests in Iraq.

Mr. Bolton, who is now senior vice

secretary of the American Enterprise Institute, and Mr. Warner single out the role of Mr. Primakov, who became foreign minister of Russia two years ago.

New Year's Wishes From U.S. to Iran*The Associated Press*

TEHRAN — President Bill Clinton sent a message to Tehran to mark the start of the Iranian new year, the official Iranian press agency reported.

"President Clinton, for the first time, sent a greeting message for the Iranian nation to welcome the Iranian new year," IRNA said late Saturday.

The agency gave no other details. It did not say how the message had been sent or quote its contents.

President Mohammed Khatami's office told The Associated Press on Sunday it had not received any message from Mr. Clinton.

Unlike several other countries in the Middle East, Iran and some of its neighbors follow the traditional Persian calendar, which begins on the first day of spring. The Iranian year 1377 began Friday.

Iran has toned down its anti-American rhetoric since Mr. Khatami, a moderate cleric, took over as president last August.

He has called for cultural exchanges with Americans as a way of resolving nearly two decades of hostility that began after Iranians ousted the U.S.-backed shah in the 1979 revolution.

The White House cites with Russia a major role in formulating UN policy. Senator John Warner, Republican of Virginia, who met with Mr. Butler last week in the company of more than 60 other senators, said in an interview that Foreign Minister Yevgeny Primakov of Russia appeared to be the principal author, working with France, of the plan Mr. Annan brought back from Baghdad.

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secretary of the American Enterprise Institute, and Mr. Warner single out the role of Mr. Primakov, who became foreign minister of Russia two years ago.

Galina Ulanova, Transcendent Ballerina, DiesBy Michael Specter
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Galina Ulanova, 88, whose uncanny blend of unabashed emotionalism and lyrical restraint made her one of the greatest dancers of the 20th century, died here Saturday.

Revered in Russia from the moment she made her debut at Leningrad's Mariinsky Ballet in 1928, she riveted the Western world in 1956 when she traveled with the Bolshoi Ballet to London's Royal Opera House. There she astonished critics and fans alike with her performances as Juliet and Giselle.

Inspired by Prokofiev's score to "Romeo and Juliet" (one of three he wrote for the ballerina) and by the bold choreography of Leonid Lavrovsky,

Miss Ulanova's dancing, and that of the Bolshoi, helped make the case after Stalin's death that Russian classical ballet remained the finest in the world.

Even with the advance publicity about the majesty of Miss Ulanova's role as Juliet, American critics found themselves astounded. "To see a legend assume the dimensions of reality before us," John Martin of The New York Times wrote about her dancing in "Romeo and Juliet," "and in the process lose nothing of the quality of legend, is a rare and wonderful experience."

It was, however, an experience that Russian ballet fans were able to enjoy for decades. Galina Sergeyevna Ulanova was born in 1910 in St. Petersburg — the home of Fokine, and so many other le-

gendary Russian dance. She was taught there by her mother — who also danced professionally — before entering the famous ballet school there. She joined the Mariinsky Theater in 1928, the same year she completed her classical dance training.

In 1944, Miss Ulanova was transferred — reportedly at Stalin's request — to the Bolshoi in Moscow, where she danced until 1960. For most of that time she was the company's and the Soviet Union's chief soloist.

Despite her star status and the tension that can cause, Miss Ulanova was highly popular, eventually becoming a teacher to the great dancers who followed her — including Yekaterina Maksimova, Nina Timofeyeva and the current Bolshoi director, Vladimir Vasiliev.

It was, however, an experience that Butler said he could sense "a new spirit and good cooperation from the Iraqi side," The Associated Press reported from Baghdad. Mr. Butler was to meet with Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz on Monday. Other details of his visit have not been made public.]

To underline his point that this is only the beginning of this part of the process of ferreting out all prohibited weapons sites, Mr. Butler said he intended to put one of his highest-ranking inspectors in charge of the initial visits to the eight presidential sites. They are scattered across Iraq, from Mosul, in the north near Turkey, to Basra, on the Gulf.

The inspections will take place against a background of Iraqi confidence that a new system outlined in the agreement with Mr. Annan will be the key to a quick ending of sanctions imposed after Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990.

"But only if they keep their cool," a senior official said here.

Some officials say they believe a new confrontation with Iraq is inevitable. Inspectors will eliminate a few irritants to the Iraqis. They will be asked not to display any national symbols, such as

create a real one.

The marine-blue gem, from Sri Lanka, is set in platinum and encased by a 36-carat collection of diamonds.

THE AMERICAS

Republican Leader Assails Clinton for Invoking Privilege

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The Senate majority leader said Sunday that President Bill Clinton had made a mistake by invoking "executive privilege" in the White House sex scandal and predicted that it would damage his credibility.

"It looks like they are hiding something," Senator Trent Lott, Republican of Mississippi, said on the NBC News program "Meet the Press."

Mr. Clinton invoked the rarely used privilege Friday, in an effort to prevent a grand jury investigating the scandal from hearing the testimony of two top aides.

The independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, is fighting Mr. Clinton's use of executive privilege in his investigation of whether the president or his aides urged a former White House intern, Monica

Lewinsky, to lie about a possible sexual relationship with Mr. Clinton. The president has denied any wrongdoing.

Executive privilege was designed to ensure that a president can enjoy free and frank exchanges with close aides, but federal courts have often limited its use to discussions of national security issues.

■ A Bid to Block Questioning

Stephen Labaton of The New York Times reported earlier:

Mr. Clinton's lawyers invoked the privilege in a closed hearing before the federal judge supervising the grand jury to block the questioning of Bruce Lindsey, the deputy White House counsel, and Sidney Blumenthal, another presidential adviser.

Judge Norma Holloway Johnson did

not immediately issue a ruling. White House officials said that they had been trying to reach a compromise to avoid the courtroom confrontation, and that they might still try to negotiate a way around an impasse. A constitutional confrontation could last months, prolong or delay the investigation, and ultimately require the intervention of the Supreme Court.

Investigators want to question Mr. Lindsey because he has been a top adviser to the president in the Paula Jones sexual misconduct lawsuit. The Lewinsky investigation is an outgrowth of information pertaining to that civil case, with prosecutors examining whether Mr. Clinton or any of his advisers sought to discourage Ms. Lewinsky and other witnesses from being truthful or urged them to hide evidence. The pres-

ident has denied telling anyone to lie.

Mr. Lindsey has already testified about his alleged sexual escapades with other women, even as they abandoned plans to introduce evidence about Mrs. Jones's past sex life.

The president's legal team argued in a brief filed in U.S. District Court in Little Rock, Arkansas, that Mrs. Jones's lawyers engaged in a "smear campaign"

intended to "taint the jury pool" last week when they made public hundreds of pages of sworn statements documenting accusations of womanizing by Mr. Clinton.

■ Attorneys Battle in Jones Case

Peter Baker of The Washington Post reported:

Attorneys defending Mr. Clinton in the Jones lawsuit have asked a federal

judge to throw out all testimony about his alleged sexual escapades with other women, even as they abandoned plans to introduce evidence about Mrs. Jones's past sex life.

The president's legal team argued in a brief filed in U.S. District Court in Little Rock, Arkansas, that Mrs. Jones's lawyers engaged in a "smear campaign" intended to "taint the jury pool" last week when they made public hundreds of pages of sworn statements documenting accusations of womanizing by Mr. Clinton.

The Jones team contended that the filing was relevant because it constituted evidence of a pattern of rewarding or punishing women in the workplace based on whether they succumbed to Mr. Clinton's alleged advances.

POLITICAL NOTES

Willey Cleared Air In 2d Clinton Chat

WASHINGTON — Kathleen Willey, a former White House employee who has said that President Bill Clinton made an unwanted sexual advance to her in 1993, said in a sworn deposition that in a second meeting alone with Mr. Clinton in the Oval Office less than two weeks later she told him that the earlier incident should be forgotten.

In the deposition, Mrs. Willey said that during the second meeting, "I didn't know how I said it, but I basically said I just wanted that to be over with."

According to the deposition, which was released Friday as part of court filings made public by Mr. Clinton's lawyers, Mrs. Willey said that the meeting took place Dec. 10, 1993. That 11 days after a meeting she had near the Oval Office during which, according to Mrs. Willey, the president hugged her, touched her breasts and placed her hand on his genitals.

In her deposition, Mrs. Willey said Mr. Clinton did not make any advances toward her at the second meeting. She said she had requested it to again solicit Mr. Clinton's help in finding a full-time job. (NYT)

Broadcaster Fined

WASHINGTON — Pat Robertson's Christian Broadcasting Network has agreed to pay a "significant" penalty to the Internal Revenue Service and accept retroactive loss of tax-exempt status for 1986 and 1987.

Both the IRS and CBN refused to disclose the amount of the penalty, but the settlement amounts to an acknowledgment that money from CBN was used in violation of tax laws to promote the Republican's 1988 presidential campaign. (WP)

Quote/Unquote

Mike Mansfield, 95, a Montana Democrat who was majority leader of the Senate for 16 years, says what worries him most today is political polarization: "I've always felt that the true strength of the Senate lay in the center, not on the right and not on the left, but with those people who could see both sides and were not so convicted of their own assumptions that they wouldn't listen to the other side." (NYT)



DEVASTATION — A building in Stoneville, North Carolina, after a tornado ripped through the town Friday, killing two and injuring 20.

debris from the lake bottom and leave them about in ways that could account for the sightings. Interestingly, another narrow, deep lake, also a former inland sea, has been found to have a seiche: Scotland's Loch Ness.

Short Takes

The school district in Uniondale, New York, opened its doors Saturday for voluntary classes in its junior and senior high schools, becoming one of the first public school system in the United States to do so. The program is a response to new state graduation requirements, and comes, incidentally, on the heels of reports of poor showings in math and science by American students.

America's movie theaters are struggling against competition from cable television, pay-per-view

and the Internet, but many theater owners think they have found the recipe to fight back: bigger, better seats. Owners at a national convention last week in Las Vegas agreed on the need to install stadium seating, a tiered theater design that offers more leg room, flip-up armrests, and an unobstructed view of the screen, reports the Los Angeles Times. Nearly all new theater construction is stadium-style. Other extras include larger curved screens; adjoining coffee bars and shopping boutiques, and even fiber-optic-litinated drink holders, which constantly change color. The ultimate, now being tried in some American theaters and a few abroad: for a \$25 ticket, patrons enjoy recliner seats and waitress' service in a club-like atmosphere.

Brian Knowlton

AMERICAN TOPICS

Newest 'Great Lake' Boasts Its Own Mysterious Beast

Lake Champlain, the spectacular body of water that recently managed to get itself declared officially as one of the Great Lakes, has other claims to fame. One lies at the bottom of the lake: thousands of bottles of bootleg whiskey dumped by smugglers bringing it from Canada when U.S. patrol boats ambushed them.

Another treasure is even more intriguing: A creature, reportedly 15 to 30 feet long, with a snake-like head that more than 300 people say they have seen. Reported sightings have come from sea captains, ministers, doctors and others. The first came from the lake's discoverer, Samuel de Champlain, in 1609 reported seeing a "20-foot serpent thick as a barrel and a head like a horse."

Joseph Zarzynski, a history teacher in Saratoga Springs, New York, has spent 20 years searching for the creature known as Champ. Throwing out the wilder descriptions of huge beasts with flowing red manes, he is left with what he and many others consider credible descriptions of a large animal with a snake-like body, possibly a surviving prehistoric beast known as a plesiosaur, reports Discover magazine.

Mr. Zarzynski and the others have their doubters, of course, especially since no carcass has ever been found.

But another explanation has come from Middlebury College scientists, who note that Champlain is the site of an unusual type of powerful, churning underwater wave known as a seiche, which can wrench logs or

strongman who was legitimately chosen to run for president against a civilian president accused of using dictatorial tactics to eliminate his enemy — has confused and disoriented people here.

At a special convention in early March, the party leadership made accusations of fraud in the primary and suggested delaying elections 60 days so it could field a new candidate. Party leaders warned darkly of a conspiracy by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, which monitors electoral rolls and has stood firm by the constitutionally mandated timetable for elections.

The machinations of the Colorado Party, which has run Paraguay uninterrupted for the last half century, has been trying to block the election of Lino Oviedo, a retired general, since his unexpected victory in the party's primary in September.

Mr. Oviedo has been at odds with President Juan Carlos Wasmosy since April 1996, when the president ordered him dismissed. The general defied the order and made a bid for power before stepping down. After the general's primary victory in September, the president ordered his arrest on charges of insubordination based on the 1996 dispute, and picked the members of a special military tribunal to try him.

On March 9, the tribunal sentenced Mr. Oviedo to 10 years, and the Colorado Party named Mr. Oviedo's running mate, Raul Cubas, as its presidential candidate. Mr. Oviedo vowed to continue his campaign from prison.

The drama — which pits a would-be

strongman who was legitimately chosen to run for president against a civilian president accused of using dictatorial tactics to eliminate his enemy — has confused and disoriented people here.

Mr. Oviedo, who has brought a civil suit challenging his incarceration, maintains he is still running for president. And Domingo Laino, a candidate representing an alliance of opposition parties, has refused to accept any postponement of the elections, which he is calling a "coup d'état."

Mr. Wasmosy's office denied a request to interview Mr. Oviedo. In written answers to questions submitted through his lawyer, the general denied that he was attempting a coup when he refused Mr. Wasmosy's dismissal.

"Before, everyone saw Lino Oviedo, as the coup leader and Wasmosy as the victim," said Jose Francisco Appleby, Mr. Oviedo's lawyer. Now, he said, the roles have been reversed. "Who's the one who wants to ignore the election results?" he said. "Who wants to delay elections? Now, Wasmosy is trying to lead a coup."

Some analysts attribute Mr. Oviedo's primary victory to tireless legwork and an ability to speak the peasants' language. Mr. Oviedo, they say, would eat at the homes of poor and working-class voters, always making sure to say, "When I'm president, there'll be more meat in that pot."

But others see in his victory democracy's failure to address the problems of a poor, uneducated electorate. And critics say that he used vast personal sums whose origins have never been explained to finance roads, bridges, schools and other projects in poor towns.

Paraguay's New Democracy: Confused

By Diana Jean Schemo
New York Times Service

ASUNCION, Paraguay — Fearing that a general who tried to seize power two years ago could win the presidential election in May, the governing party here is maneuvering to bar his candidacy, plunging this country into the worst political crisis of its fledgling democracy.

What is at stake in Paraguay, home of one of Latin America's longest-running military dictatorships, until 1989, is the country's first peaceful transition from one civilian government to another.

The Colorado Party, which has run Paraguay uninterrupted for the last half century, has been trying to block the election of Lino Oviedo, a retired general, since his unexpected victory in the party's primary in September.

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Away From Politics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics says union membership fell by 159,000 last year, to 16.1 million workers, even though unions have pumped millions of dollars into organizing and said they recruited 385,000 workers in 1997. The decline was worrisome, union officials acknowledged, because the economy added 2.8 million jobs. (NYT)

The army is investigating claims that its own investigators coerced witnesses and targeted only blacks — including the army's former top enlisted man — for sexual misconduct prosecution. The Jun in Baltimore reported. The inspector-general was ordered to determine whether army agents "knowingly pursued racially motivated allegations." (AP)

BusinessWeek

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- Are European companies ready for the Euro?
- Rare interview with Nobel Peace Prize winner Aung San Suu Kyi in Rangoon
- Can CEO Piech make Volkswagen the world's No. 3 carmaker?

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1997 GROUP EARNINGS UP 33% AND STRONG OUTLOOK FOR 1998

SHARP RISE IN NET INCOME

Sales increased by 19.3%, to 42 billion French francs.

Net operating income reached 5,630 million French francs (+35%). All areas of business had higher operating income, mainly as a result of the following:

- In Western Europe, improved sales and steady prices;
- the strong economic growth in the United States and a continuing recovery in Canada, together with an increase in prices;
- the growth of most markets in the emerging countries (Newly Industrialized Countries, Central and Eastern Europe);
- the continuation of cost control policy.

Net earnings (Group share) reached 2,432 million French francs (+32%). Net earnings per share rose to 27.2 French francs (+33%). These increases are the highest in ten years.

A proposal will be made at the General Shareholders' Meeting to increase the dividend to 11 French francs, i.e. 16.50 French francs including the tax credit (+10%).

STRONG OUTLOOK FOR 1998

In addition to the strong increase in sales and earnings, 1997 also featured the successful acquisition of Redland, which is not included in the 1997 accounts, and which would have boosted Lafarge's 1997 consolidated sales to 61.5 billion French francs.

This acquisition allows Lafarge to strengthen its world leadership in construction materials, and in particular to expand its range of activities into roofing. It will have a positive impact on net earnings per share in 1998.

To provide itself with the financial resources required for growth, Lafarge has decided to increase its capital by around three billion French francs through an issue of shares with preferential subscription rights. "Lafarge", declared Bertrand Collomb, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, "will thereby have the increased resources to conduct its profitable growth strategy, especially in emerging market countries. By pursuing our competitiveness and development programs, and thanks to the general trends exhibited in our markets and the highly positive effect of integrating Redland, our income should continue to grow in 1998". Furthermore, Bertrand Collomb also pointed out that "the Asian crisis will not have a significant impact on the Group's profits".

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ASIA/PACIFIC

King's Pardon Of Ranariddh Gives Exile 'Open Door'

PHNOM PENH — King Norodom Sihanouk's pardon of the deposed co-prime minister, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, has breathed new life into the precarious Cambodian peace process, but more political maneuvering lies ahead, analysts said Sunday.

King Sihanouk issued a full amnesty for his son late Saturday, erasing two criminal sentences and an order to pay more than \$50 million in damages, just hours after the second prime minister, Hun Sen, who deposed the prince in a coup last July, made a surprise about-face and asked the king to grant the pardon.

"It's very good news, but there are still obstacles to be overcome," a diplomat in Phnom Penh said.

The pardon, a crucial component of a Japanese peace plan for Cambodia, followed a flurry of messages between the king and Mr. Hun Sen.

"The king threw the ball into Hun Sen's court and Hun Sen immediately took it and threw it back," another diplomat said. "I never refer to it as peace process. It's a game, a power game between the two of them, and it continues."

After the coup, Prince Ranariddh was charged with security crimes. He denied the charges but agreed to be tried in his absence and accept a pardon.

Two military courts sentenced him this month to 35 years in prison for smuggling weapons and plotting a coup of his own. He also was ordered to pay for damage caused by the fighting in July. Without the pardon, he would have been politically finished. The law excludes convicted criminals from elections.

Analysts say Mr. Hun Sen sees the prince as a major threat in elections and does not want him back. But the international community has made his return a condition for electoral aid.

"Hun Sen can now expect the international community to release the assistance he needs," a diplomat said. "The elections will carry on."

A Cambodian political analyst said: "This is the open door for Ranariddh to return, but there are a lot more steps."

Prince Ranariddh, who is in exile in Bangkok, was not available for comment, but an aide said no date had been set for his return. Told that some political analysts in Phnom Penh were reacting with caution to the pardon, the aide, Kong Vibol, said: "I think they're right."



The pardon of Prince Ranariddh bolsters Cambodia's peace process.

By Mark Landler
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — A dispute over press freedom has erupted here interrupting Hong Kong's otherwise peaceful return to Chinese rule and temporarily upstaging even the Asian financial crisis.

The fracas began March 4 when a Hong Kong delegate to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Congress harshly criticized the city's government-owned broadcaster, Radio Television Hong Kong, and urged the government to clamp down on it. The delegate, Xu Simin, accused the broadcaster of undermining Hong Kong's new leaders and described it as a "remnant of British rule."

Because Mr. Xu has close ties to the Chinese government and made his comments at a meeting in Beijing, many journalists and pro-democracy politicians interpreted the criticism as the first step in a crackdown on the news media.

Hong Kong's chief executive, Tung Chee-hwa, added to the fears with only a

tepid endorsement of the broadcaster's editorial independence. "While freedom of speech is important," Mr. Tung said, "it is also important for government policies to be positively presented." He was in Beijing to attend the National People's Congress.

Mr. Tung later reaffirmed that Radio Television Hong Kong would remain independent. But journalists and pro-democracy leaders said his conflicting responses indicated that vigorous news media are no longer welcome here.

"People here see RTHK's losing its independence as a litmus test of whether Hong Kong will have any press freedom at all," said Emily Lau, a former journalist who is one of Hong Kong's most outspoken pro-democracy politicians.

Fears that Hong Kong's news media would be muzzled after the July 1 return to China had receded in recent months, partly because Beijing has kept a determinedly low profile there and partly because Asia's economic crisis has distracted people from politics.

But Miss Lau said the dispute would thrust the issue back into the spotlight.

caster, which was started by the British colonial government in 1923 as a local version of BBC. Mr. Nealon recalled an incident in which the news department was censored by the British colonial administration, when he was a novice producer in the mid-1970s.

But the stakes are much greater today, given China's determination not to appear to meddle in Hong Kong. For the past week, government officials have scrambled to explain that Mr. Tung steadfastly supports the broadcasting service and had simply been caught off guard when asked about the criticism.

Some officials even found a silver lining. They pointed out that the head of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Congress, Li Ruinan, indirectly reproached Mr. Xu, declaring in a speech March 7 that delegates should not question Hong Kong's internal affairs.

"It helped clarify the concept of one country, two systems," said a senior Hong Kong official, referring to the agreement with Britain that guarantees Hong Kong some autonomy as a special administrative region of China.

BRIEFLY

India Vows Better Pakistan Ties

NEW DELHI — The new prime minister, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, said Sunday that his government would try to improve ties with its bitter foe, Pakistan.

"Whenever there is the slightest opportunity to improve our relations with Islamabad, my government will go the extra mile," Mr. Vajpayee said in a television broadcast, his first address to the nation.

The rise of Mr. Vajpayee's Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party to power has drawn sharp comment from Pakistan.

But Mr. Vajpayee, who faces a close confidence vote in Parliament this week, held out hope of a new beginning with Pakistan. "Our relations have been and are bedeviled by needless tensions," he said. "But our lives are intertwined."

Fires Destroy Indonesian Forest

JAKARTA — Fresh fires have destroyed thousands of hectares of forest on the Indonesian side of Borneo, the Antara news agency reported Sunday.

The agency said a fire in the Sungai Weis forest, near the oil town of Balikpapan, had already destroyed a fifth of the 10,000-hectare (25,000-acre) forest.

And fires in Riau Province on Sumatra are threatening 200 elephants. Governor Suripno said in appealing for help in saving the animals, Antara said.

power peacefully to his successor and make the Philippines the first country to put Asia's financial turmoil behind it.

"I want the Philippines to be the first country in Asia to recover from the ongoing regional currency crisis," Mr. Ramos said. "And we will make it happen."

Mr. Ramos, who is barred by the constitution from seeking a second term, is to step down June 30. His successor is to be chosen in a May 11 election in which Vice President Joseph Estrada is the front-runner. (Reuters)

Singapore Punishes Immigrants

SINGAPORE — Singapore has jailed and ordered caned 117 men convicted of entering the country illegally or overstaying their visas, the Sunday Times reported.

The men were among 300 people charged with immigration offenses Saturday. They bring to nearly 800 the number of people arrested last week in a drive against illegal immigrants, who have been flooding into Singapore as neighboring economies deteriorate.

"We are literally a nation besieged," the unidentified prosecutor was quoted as saying. The men were sentenced to up to six weeks in jail and to four to six strokes of the cane. (Reuters)

3 Killed in Philippine Crash

BACOLOD, Philippines — Three people on the ground were killed Sunday when a Philippine Airlines plane plowed into squat shacks after overshooting the runway here, officials said.

They said that 88 of the 127 passengers and crew on board the plane were hospitalized.

The Airbus 320 had flown from Manila, 490 kilometers (305 miles) to the north. (Reuters)

Ramos Maps Out End of Term

MANILA — President Fidel Ramos said Sunday that his top goals in his last 100 days in office were to hand over

Bid to Advance Korean Talks In Switzerland Is Full of Holes

GENEVA — An effort to lock North and South Korea into a peace process unraveled at an Alpine cheese farm in Switzerland, the Chinese mediator says.

Chen Jian, China's assistant foreign minister, had proposed an excursion to the medieval village of Gruyere last Thursday for envoys from the Koreas, China and the United States.

But he said the differences became unbridgeable after the trip. "We were close to agreement," Mr. Chen said. "But it was only after we returned from Gruyere that we hit the snags and the end positions changed on all sides."

The troubled negotiations broke up Saturday in disarray, with North Korea threatening to walk out and Washington and Pyongyang trading accusations over who was to blame for the failure.

North Korea said it would not negotiate unless the United States discussed the withdrawal of its 37,000 troops from South Korea and the conclusion of a peace agreement.

The United States rejected both demands, saying the two issues were non-negotiable. Washington says the presence of its troops across the border from North Korea, which has a 1.2-million-member military, helps keep the peace.

LESSONS: Japanese Example Offers U.S. a Warning on Hubris

Continued from Page 1
some analysts raise questions about American triumphalism today.

"I think this is a time when we ought to be pretty humble," said Jeffrey Garten, dean of the Yale School of Management, "and at all costs not beat our breasts and try to demonstrate that somehow we have got the formula, because it was in this decade that an awful lot of people thought we didn't. I think it's very possible that within the next four or five years there'll be the kind of problems that create another level of doubt."

In particular, Asia's crisis has created new risks of a global economic downturn. Mr. Garten warned that if Asia's problems thus lead to a slowdown in the United States, then the American business structure will no longer seem so magnificent "and a huge number of critics will emerge."

To be sure, virtually everyone believed that the American boom is genuine and unlikely to run off a cliff the way Japan's did in 1990 or Southeast Asia's did last year. But some say that the United States is also growing in part because of a cyclical expansion and that it may risk being humbled in the next cyclical contraction.

"Great economic success at least temporarily hides all sorts of problems," said M.Y. Yoshino, a professor at Harvard Business School. "Unless we've somehow found a way of breaking the economic cycle, which I don't think we have, then we'll face a downturn, too. And then our economic and social problems will re-emerge."

John Neuffer, an American at Mitsui Marine Research Institute in Tokyo, says that

people have a tendency to think that the boom will never end when times are good, or conversely, that the bust will never end when times are bad.

The message from Asia's experience, he said, is: "Be wary complacency." The Japanese don't see the light at the end of the tunnel, and Americans don't see the cliff they may walk over," he warned.

Still, while there are some parallels between the exuberance in America today and that of Japan a decade ago, experts in Asia point to some important differences.

"I think the U.S. situation is much more balanced than the one in Japan was," said Peter Morgan, an economist in Tokyo for HSBC Securities. In particular, he noted that the U.S. boom does not

genuinely restructured in important ways since the doomsday talk of the 1980s. The United States has worked to eliminate its budget deficit, deregulated broad areas of the economy, cut tax rates and nurtured a new industry in information technology that is the envy of the world.

"Market capitalism certainly had its defects, but a number of them were addressed during the '70s and '80s," said Robert A. Merton, chief economist of Morgan Stanley in Tokyo.

Some analysts suggest that one lesson of the Asian economic mess — and of America's difficulties a decade ago — may be how easy it is to come up with myriad explanations for why a trend is likely to continue. A decade ago, experts were full of intelligent-sounding explanations for why Japan was going to bury the United States, and now there are an equal number of intelligent-sounding explanations about why Japan is finished.

What is especially dizzying is that precisely the same factors that were cited then as fundamental American weaknesses are now viewed as strengths.

Now almost everyone believes that the great American advantage is the flexibility of its businesses and the lack of government intervention in the economy. But Ezra Vo-

gel, long one of America's most distinguished experts on Asia, reflected a widespread view when in 1983 he hailed "the superior flexibility of Japanese institutions, coordinated by government, to adapt more quickly to new opportunities."

Back then, industrial planning was the rage, and it was America that was considered inflexible. "The recent progress achieved by Japan and several European countries, and America's relative decline, require no convoluted explanations," said Robert Reich, then a Harvard professor and later secretary of labor, in a 1980s book praising industrial planning. "For largely historical reasons these countries are organized for economic adaptation. And for largely historical reasons, America is not."

Likewise, the main problem Japan now faces — by its own reckoning and that of American analysts — is dismal bank oversight and a mountain of bad debts. But in 1989, Harvard Business Review hailed Japan's financial regulators as "unsurpassed" and extolled Japanese banks for their "high-quality assets."

One message may be that when an economy is booming along, there is a tendency to give a bit too much credit to the brilliance of its economic and social structures. More broadly, many analysts say that an essential lesson for America from Asia's experience is not to spend too much time patting one's own back.

Thomas Foley, the former House speaker who is now ambassador to Japan, mused: "I'm worried a trifle that this kind of mild triumphalism that we have in the United States about our economy — you know, the model of the world now, we're going up and up and up — may benefit from the biblical injunction that pride goeth before the fall."

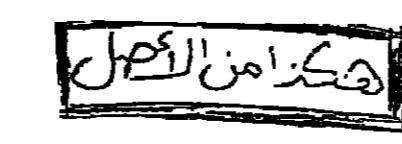
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EUROPE

Cultural Junk Aside, Germans Fuss Little Over America's Prominent Role

By John Vincour
International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — The power of the United States is such at the edge of the 21st century that Germans tend to discuss sharing small bits of it with some reluctance, leaving the Americans thinking that, willingly or inadvertently or by default, their assignment to do it all in the world will not change much in the years beyond 2000.

This potential parceling out of some of America's prerogatives was the essential subtext of a seminar here, and it brought confirmation that not much of a realignment of roles will occur soon. In security policy or matters concerning the international position of the dollar, no German voices rose to say that the American-dominated status quo was profoundly unjust and a long-term formula for disaster.

The conference was held under the auspices of the American Academy of Berlin, with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbot and Henry Kissinger among the German and American speakers addressing the theme "Intellectual Leadership for the New Century." Real circumspection

seemed at work here rather than fake modesty. But there was an expression of concern, with the idea being heard that the world of culture was being distorted under the weight of junk entertainment merchandised from the United States.

The accusation was not shrill. Instead, the circumstances were described as those in which subjects such as freedom, justice and tolerance were no longer essential to the cultural industry. Its basic concern instead was the globalization of marketing techniques.

Michael Naumann, president of the New York book publisher Henry Holt, said that the presence of hundreds of television channels, aimed at a world market and solely concerned with entertainment of marginal value was coming to dominate culture through merchandising tie-ins enveloping book publishing and every other aspect of cultural activity.

From his viewpoint as the German chief executive of a German-owned American publisher, Mr. Naumann insisted, "The German-American cultural future is the future of entertainment."

The challenge, he suggested, was to struggle for greater values in the context of an overwhelming economic reality. "If we can't have

any influence on totalitarian entertainment," he said, "we end cultural communality."

Volker Schlöndorff, the German film director, of "shrinking diversity" in the world's film industry. A non-American producer, he said, increasingly faced circumstances where he had to put a film in an American pipeline in order to reach his home market.

"You even have situations," he said, "where a French film must go to America first in order to be distributed properly in Germany."

Mr. Schlöndorff said he did not agree with cultural protectionism or that an American globalization of culture was at hand. But he said the business dynamic of focusing investment on films that could be marketed globally was extremely powerful — "I don't see how you are going to change it."

None of this sense of things going in hard-to-retrieve, unwanted directions characterized two other forum discussions on security and economic issues. But there was very little indication of sufficient confidence or ambition at hand in Europe's most powerful country to engage Europe in world leadership beyond its present parameters.

Mr. Kohl stated in a speech the clearly uncontested proposition that the United States would need Europe in the years to come. As certain as this seemed, Mr. Kinkel, his foreign minister, acknowledged it was unlikely in the foreseeable future that there would be any single European voice on security policy. In the meanwhile, he said, Europe should be engaging itself in initiatives like a trans-Atlantic free-trade zone — proposed to a very lukewarm reception two weeks ago by the European Commission — that would have an organic function as meaningful as an economic aspect.

Mr. Kissinger stressed the idea of Europe and the United States undertaking more substantive issues together. He pointed to Indonesia and the extent to which its problems represented the clash elsewhere in Asia and Latin America between economic theory and political evolution. China's development was another subject where Europeans and Americans should be formulating a long-term viewpoint, he said.

However politically incorrect it would seem in American universities, Mr. Kissinger said, the two partners should be concerned with affirming that "there is a Western civilization" with specific values.

Much of the discussion moved from the broadest themes to concentrate on the entry of Turkey into the European Union, with Mr. Talbot pressuring the idea and the German participants underscoring the problems it represents.

"We have to learn as Europeans to take up responsibilities that are more global," said Karsten Voigt, foreign policy spokesman of the opposition Social Democrats' parliamentary group. But he added: "We don't have the culture yet. Particularly the Germans. We've got to learn this, and then the Americans will have to learn to consult us."

In the discussion on economics, Fred Bergsten, director of the International Institute for Economics in Washington, pressed a view that the European single currency would emerge a decade after its inauguration as a reserve currency parallel to the dollar. He said there was considerable potential for conflict in this development and that both sides should be talking about it now.

Otto Graf Lambsdorff, a former German economics minister, said the prospect of the euro as rival or co-equal with the dollar all seemed a bit hasty to him. Working together on trade policy seemed more of this world, he suggested. The remark well suited the tone of the conference.

U.S. Outrage Over Arrest Of 6 Americans in Kosovo

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia — Six Americans remained in jail here Sunday in what U.S. diplomats called a case of official anti-American harassment masquerading as a garden-variety technical offense.

Most of the six, who were sentenced to 10-day jail terms for not reporting their presence to local police, are members of San Francisco-based group called Peace Workers. They had spent at least several days in Kosovo, the volatile southern province of Serbia, Yugoslavia's dominant republic, instructing local ethnic Albanian activists on nonviolent conflict resolution before being arrested late Friday and Saturday, according to U.S. sources.

In another episode involving Americans in the region, the Yugoslav authorities refused Saturday to grant visas to 14 members of a bipartisan delegation, including Representative Jim Moran, Democrat of Virginia, two other congressmen and Ed Turner, CNN editor-at-large.

The group was attempting to enter the country from neighboring Macedonia to call attention to what it called, in a press release, "the recent reign of terror inflicted on the people of Kosovo" by the regime of President Slobodan Milosevic of Yugoslavia. The visit would have coincided with elections Sunday

for the president and Parliament of Kosovo, an event the Serbian government regards as illegal.

The arrests and visa denials come amid what appears to be a rising tide of anti-Americanism here in recent days.

More than 80 ethnic Albanians have been killed in a Serbian crackdown in Kosovo that began Feb. 28, and Washington has vowed to impose further economic sanctions on Belgrade.

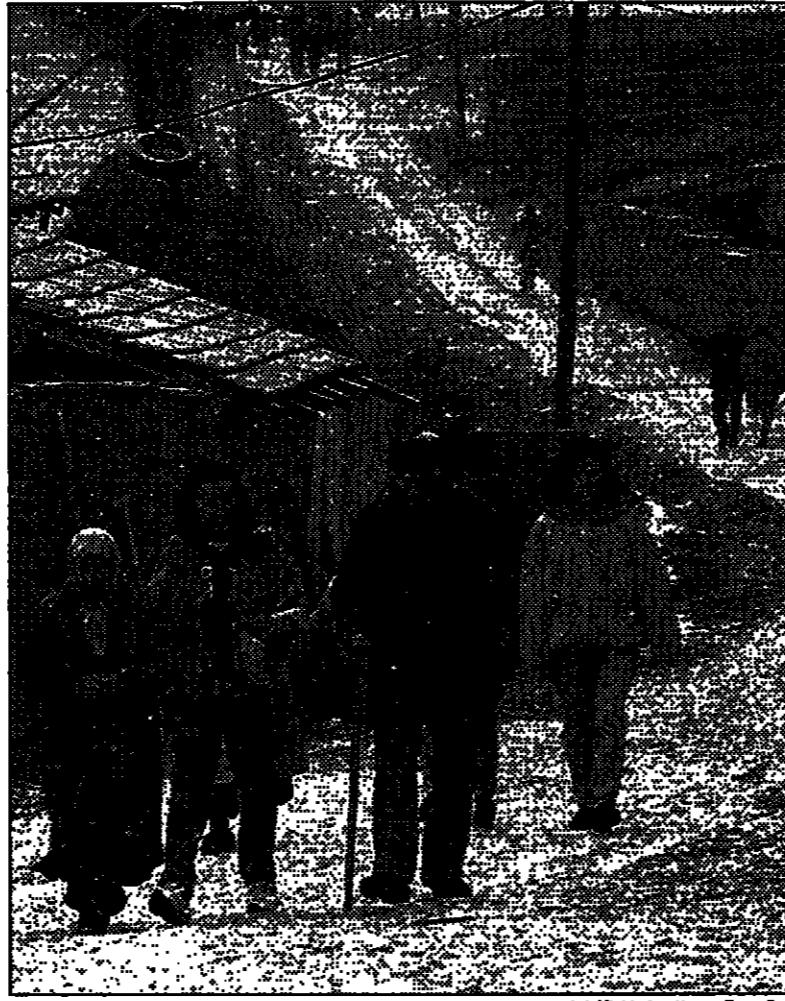
The U.S. criticism has whipped up resentment and a mood of victimization among Serbs, who say they were justified in taking harsh measures against what they consider ethnic Albanian terrorists. Even opponents of the government are furious at Washington's threat of new sanctions, believing they will do nothing but deepen sympathy for Mr. Milosevic's authoritarian regime and further deplete Yugoslavia's economy.

■ **Ethnic Albanians Go to Polls**

The ethnic Albanian vote in Kosovo on Sunday for a president and Parliament was marked by high turnout and a calm atmosphere, according to Agency France-Presse. No major incidents were reported.

An electoral commission official said the turnout was about 72 percent by midafternoon.

About 1.1 million people are registered to vote for a president and 130 deputies to sit in the Parliament of the self-proclaimed Kosovo Republic.



Ethnic Albanians heading toward a polling station Sunday in the village of Hajvalia, Yugoslavia, to vote in an election Belgrade considers illegal.

BOOKS

THE GIFTS OF THE JEWS:
How a Tribe of Desert Nomads
Changed the Way Everyone
Thinks and Feels

By Thomas Cahill. 291 pages.
\$23.50. Nan A. Talese/Doubleday.

Reviewed by Christopher
Lehmann-Haupt

TO most readers today, "the Bible is a confusing hodgepodge; and those who take up the daunting task of reading it from cover to cover seldom maintain their resolve beyond a book or two." So writes Thomas Cahill in his captivating new book, "The Gifts of the Jews," a sequel to the author's best-selling "How the Irish Saved Civilization" and the second book in his projected seven-volume "Hinges of History" series about "the great gift-givers" who shaped Western civilization.

"Though the Bible is full of literature's two great themes, love and death (as well as its exciting caricatures, sex and violence)," Cahill continues, "it is also full of tedious ritual prescriptions and interminable battles. More than anything, because the Bible is the product of so many hands over so many ages, it is full of confusion for the modern reader who attempts to decode what it might be about." So he decodes it for us, the Hebrew Bible, that is, comprising Torah (or Teaching), Neviim (or Prophets) and Ketuvim (or Writings).

The former director of religious publishing at Doubleday, Cahill skips over the boring parts or summarizes their implications; he skirts much scholarly controversy; he simplifies "complex questions so that the line of my argument may appear clearly." He writes in an easy, relaxed vernacular.

And he enjoys himself. He laughs at the pharaoh who asks, "Ma-zor?"

"(What's this?)" "an almost comic exclamation of frustration often heard in modern Israel," when he learns that Sarah (in Genesis) is actually not Abraham's sister but his wife.

He delights in the accessibility of David's character: "He is the captain of the football team, the supersalesman, the engaging entertainer, the charismatic politician. We know the man." He quotes in full the beautiful King James Version of the 23rd Psalm, even though much of the English-speaking world probably knows it by heart.

So the reader enjoys himself, too, happy to have gaps filled in, amused to read the author's snappy summaries of obscure occurrences, edified by his straightforward interpretations of much-debated episodes. But, as his subtitle conveys, "How a Tribe of Desert Nomads Change the Way Everyone Thinks and Feels," Cahill has a much larger purpose than simply to entertain. What he sets out to make clear is that when Abraham in Genesis heard a voice telling him "Go-youth from your land, from your kindred, from your father's house, to the land that I will let you see," something new in history was happening, "a migration in the wrong direction" that "would change the face of the earth."

So in his reading of the Hebrew Bible, not only traces the development of the Hebrew God from the figure who heavily-handedly called for the near-sacrifice of Isaac because "He had to jump-start this new religion, and He didn't always have the best material to work with," to what the King James calls the "still, small voice" that the Prophet Elijah heard. Cahill also contrasts this development with what existed before Abraham's departure for Canaan, namely what the author describes as the static outlook of the Mesopotamian kingdom of Sumer around 2000 B.C., which conceived of time as a turning wheel without beginning or end.

And so Cahill's book is a gift.

This section on Sumer is the most speculative in Cahill's book. By offering up "Gilgamesh" as an epic without much dramatic development, and by imagining an erotic Moon-cult ritual in which a priestess mounts an adolescent boy, he is more or less asking us to take his word (and that of the pre-eminent modem scholar of religion, Mircea Eliade) that the Sumerians lacked any sense of history.

But the timeless atmosphere he evokes certainly contrasts vividly with the sharpness of the Hebrew imperative "lekh-lekha" ("Go forth") and the phrase "wayyelekh Avram" ("Abraham went"), which Cahill calls "two of the boldest words in all of literature." And what matters, after all, are the events after Abraham's departure.

Does the thesis of "The Gifts of the Jews" stand up, persuading us that the Sumerites changed history? As readers of "How the Irish Saved Civilization" will recall, Cahill is fond of hyperbole. So one might take it with a grain of salt when he writes of the Old Testament Jews that "it may be said with some justice that theirs is the only new idea that human beings have ever had," or "We can hardly get up in the morning or cross the street without being Jewish."

Yet "The Gifts of the Jews" is finally persuasive as well as entertaining. "Where are the Sumerians, the Babylonians, the Assyrians today?" he asks, ruminating on Jewish identity and the "unique miracle of cultural survival."

"The Jews gave us the Outside and the Inside — our outdoors and our inner life," he concludes. "We dream Jewish dreams and hope Jewish hopes. Most of our best words, in fact — new, adventure, surprise, unique, individual person, vocation, time, history, future, freedom, progress, spirit, faith, hope, justice — are gifts of the Jews."

And so is Cahill's book a gift.

New York Times Service

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

FOR intermediate players who own a computer (with Windows and three megabytes available on the hard disk) and want to improve their bridge skills, there is a clear choice: Mike Lawrence's "Private Bridge Lessons, Volume I." It is a sequel to "Counting at Bridge," both produced in collaboration with Fred Gitelman, a bridge software designer, and more is to come. Either disk is available from the author at 131 Alvarado Road, Berkeley, California 94705, for \$37.95, including mailing.

The user can play more than 100 deals aided by hints

and prods from Lawrence. Topics include squeezes, end plays, counting, entries, percentages and safety plays.

The diagrammed deal, from Lawrence but not from the disk, is about defense.

In days of yore, some players rejected a one no-trump opening when they had two weak suits. This is an ostrich policy, because it does not address the rebid problem. South will face after almost any response to a one-club opening.

Three no-trump would be easy for North-South, but most pairs reach four hearts after the Stayman sequence shown. This looks easy, because there are only three apparent losers, but good de-

fense will prevail if West plays on a spade lead.

The key play, not at all obvious, is for East to play low on the first trick, retaining his ace. There is no risk in this, for the lead indicates that South has three spades or perhaps even four. When East wins the heart ace, he plays the spade ace and continues the suit. West can then play his part by producing the last spade, promoting the heart 10 as the setting trick.

In theory, the defense can prevail if East wins the first trick and West ducks the spade return. But in practice, West will win the second trick and continue spades in the expectation that his partner will ruff. East knows the

spade situation and West does not, so East must control the defense.

Le Pen's Party Divides, and Conquers

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The success of Jean-Marie Le Pen's National Front in overwhelming resistance to deals with local conservatives in the current regional elections has demonstrated the extreme-right party's new ability to concentrate its forces and outsmart the mainstream conservative leaders in Paris.

It is bound to raise questions internationally, not only about Mr. Le Pen's anti-Semitic and racist policies but also about France's ability to cope with a single European currency, trade liberalization, market economics and trans-Atlantic cooperation and other key tenets in a bipartisan consensus on how to modernize the nation.

The National Front insists that France would be better off if it had a government that unabashedly embraced nationalistic policies. For the moment, its breakthrough is mainly a French psychodrama, not a shift in the center of gravity of national politics. There are no elections of national importance due until 2002.

But conservative leaders, starting with President Jacques Chirac, have been humbled by a revolt, cleverly encouraged by the Front's blandishments, in which prominent leaders in five regional assemblies chose to make themselves acceptable to the Front from the National Front.

The outcome underscored mounting discontent with the country's overall orientation. In the popular vote last week, Mr. Le Pen's share — 13.5 percent

roughly where it has stood for several elections — suggested his support may be peaking. But abstentions reached an all-time high of more than 40 percent.

More than 5 percent of the vote went to an extreme-left faction that has emerged in the 10 months since Prime Minister Lionel Jospin, a Socialist, formed a coalition government with Communists and Greens. Even though they are at opposite ends of the political spectrum, these groups — the Front, the Communists, the extreme leftists and the Greens — are openly isolationist and protectionist.

The weight of these groups emerged so clearly because regional elections in-

NEWS ANALYSIS

vote proportional representation, not the usual French system of runoff voting that produces strong majorities.

The late President Francois Mitterrand, a Socialist, introduced the regional voting system, apparently to give the Front a foothold so that the specter of the extreme right would scare voters into switching to the Socialists.

The election results March 15 provided a three-way split in most of the country's 22 regions. In at least 10, the center-right alliance ran slightly behind Mr. Jospin's coalition — but well ahead if lumped together with the National Front.

In such situations, it had been understood that the mainstream conservative candidate would order his supporters not to vote, allowing a Socialist to assume the council presidency. But such political magnanimity was re-

jected by five regional leaders, at the price of suspension from their party by the national leadership.

All polls showed the Front would emerge as a kingmaker in its three main areas of support: the south of France, Alsace and the Paris region. Both the south and Paris have delayed the regional council choice until Monday.

How serious is the revolt? Insiders have sought to play it down, saying that the rebels were pushed by their militants, whose jobs were at stake. More widely, among conservative voters, polls show a two-thirds disapproval rating of electoral deals with the Front.

The National Front gained ground by handling its initiative deftly. Bruno Megret, the No. 2 and presumptive heir to Mr. Le Pen, defied his own boss on occasion, too, dumping the Front's "France for the French" demands and focusing on law and order in an appeal to more moderate conservatives.

The conservatives' deal with the Front was denounced by Mr. Jospin as a "Faustian pact," but the criticism brought revulsion that the Socialists themselves had introduced the electoral system that helped produce Mr. Le Pen's advantage.

As a result, moderate conservatives find themselves in a situation similar to that of the Socialists in the 1960s and 1970s, who had a natural majority but could not win national elections, because the Communists split the vote — and scared off many centrist voters afraid of the Socialists' ties with pro-Soviet Communists. Today, the National Front has a similar effect on the conservatives.

NATO Bill Faces Threat of Delay

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Senate may delay a vote on expanding NATO because of President Bill Clinton's trip to Africa, the Senate majority leader said Sunday.

Mr. Lott, Republican of Mississippi, said he had "reservations about going ahead with a major foreign policy initiative when he's out of the country." He questioned the timing of the trip and objected to "12 days away when we're faced with a lot of critical decisions."

Mr. Lott said he was personally in favor of ratifying the expansion of NATO to include Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic, in a vote that had been expected this week. But, he added, "We should not rush to judgment on that."

"We will pass it," said Mr. Lott, who threatened Friday to delay the vote if the Democratic minority continued to oppose a Republican education bill. Breaking off an intermittent weekend debate, Mr. Lott said that the Senate would not return to the issue before Congress's two-week recess in early April unless Democrats ended their tactics of "delay, block and filibuster" on the education bill and other issues.

INTERNATIONAL

Panel Warns Against 'Rush to Failure' on U.S. Missile Shield

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Pentagon efforts to speed into operation anti-missile weapons inspired by President Ronald Reagan's "star wars" proposal are marred by poor planning, insufficient testing and political pressure to hasten inauguration of the defensive systems, according to an independent panel appointed by the Defense Department.

In a report prompted by a series of flight-test failures, the panel warned against a "rush to failure," in what, at a cost of nearly \$4 billion a year, has become the Defense Department's most expensive category of weapons research and development projects.

The report, which the Pentagon has not publicized since it was submitted this month, said decisions to accept abbreviated timetables and minimal numbers of flight tests in developing the anti-missile systems had raised the risk of more failures, delays and cost overruns.

Brazilian Support Erodes For 5-Nation Waterway Project Seen as Threat to an Ecological Treasure

By Anthony Faiola
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — A key Brazilian has signaled that his nation is reconsidering its vital support of a controversial plan to dredge a deep-river waterway that environmentalists say would threaten one of the world's most valuable, and most sensitive, wetlands.

Eduardo Martins, head of the Brazilian

The sharply negative critique runs counter to the strong political support for anti-missile systems, especially among Republicans in Congress, 15 years after Mr. Reagan put forward his vision of a space-based arsenal to make the United States impervious to enemy missiles.

Since taking control of Congress three years ago, the Republicans have succeeded in adding hundreds of millions of dollars to spending on anti-missile systems that are less ambitious than the one proposed by Mr. Reagan but that push the envelope of existing technology.

Republican military specialists on Capitol Hill were quick to dismiss the panel's findings, saying the authors of the 76-page report had failed to appreciate how the urgent need for missile defense justified unconventional methods and more inventive development programs than those for other weapons systems.

"The attitudes of congressional members are likely to remain unchanged," a House staff member familiar with the report said. A spokesman for the Bal-

listic Missile Defense Organization, which coordinates the Pentagon's various anti-missile programs, said the panel's findings were under review. He said some adjustments were planned to improve testing and evaluation methods. But he said he saw little prospect of slowing the programs in line with the panel's recommendations.

The schedule for the farthest-reaching anti-missile effort, a defensive umbrella over U.S. territory, was hammered out between the Clinton administration and Congress in 1996. It committed the Defense Department to spend three years researching and developing a shield, with the understanding that if a decision were made in 2000 to deploy the system, it could be fielded within three years.

Citing lessons learned from the Peacekeeper intercontinental ballistic missile, which was created under intense pressure in the 1980s, the panel cautioned that little of the management discipline, careful planning and thorough analysis that characterized the six-and-

a-half-year development effort was evident in the anti-missile programs.

"Specifically, the perceived urgency of the need for these systems has led to high levels of risk that have resulted in delayed deployments because of failures in their development test programs," said the report, sponsored by the head of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization and two senior defense officials responsible for operational testing.

In about a month, the Pentagon intends to select the contractor that will be responsible for building the national system. Rather than Mr. Reagan's proposed comprehensive space-based defense, the program aims at constructing a largely ground-based system that would protect the country against accidental launch or limited attack by up to 20 missiles.

The plan envisions having space-based military sensors detecting the launching of a missile within seconds. The United States then would fire a ground-based interceptor missile. Ground radars would feed tracking in-

formation to the interceptor and help guide it into a supersonic collision with the incoming warhead.

Over the past decade, only 4 of 17 flight tests involving a variety of interceptors have been declared successful. No tests have attempted to integrate the entire system: interceptors, radars and controlling networks. Only one such test is scheduled ahead of when the government is supposed to decide, in 2000, whether to buy the system at an estimated cost of \$5 billion or more.

The feasibility of other anti-missile systems under development by the army and navy to guard against shorter-range attacks also has yet to be demonstrated in flight tests.

"The rush to failure in flight testing has been partially caused by a fundamental misunderstanding of the purpose of developmental testing," the report said. "A single success is regarded as a large step forward and becomes the criteria for a key program decision, such as exercising an option to buy operational missiles."

BRIEFLY

Israelis Reject U.S. Peace Plan

JERUSALEM — Israel rejected Sunday a new U.S. peace initiative intended to break a stalemate in Israeli-Palestinian peace talks.

At a cabinet meeting, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and his ministers unanimously opposed a reported U.S. proposal calling for an Israeli withdrawal from an additional 13 percent of the West Bank. Cabinet Secretary Danny Naveh said:

"This figure which has been mentioned in the news media, 13 percent, is unacceptable" and "damaging to the security interests of the state of Israel," Mr. Naveh said. (AP)

Ex-CIA Chief Offers To Defend 6 Iraqis

WASHINGTON — R. James Woolsey Jr., a former director of Central Intelligence, says that he wants to defend six Iraqis who fought alongside the CIA against Saddam Hussein and now face deportation as threats to U.S. national security.

Mr. Woolsey would give the jailed Iraqis something they lack: a lawyer qualified for the high security clearances necessary to see the secret evidence against them and the secret order to deport them.

"I am available to take this on," said Mr. Woolsey, a lawyer at the Washington firm of Shea & Gardner.

Mr. Woolsey said he would meet next week with the Iraqis, who are jailed at an Immigration and Naturalization Service detention center in Los Angeles, to offer his services for free. (NYT)

OIL: A Deal to Cut Output

Continued from Page 1

profitability and can bolster growth while limiting inflation, as it has done in the United States. But while lower prices are a boon for major oil-consuming countries, exporters have suffered.

Iran and Kuwait have revised budget projections downward, while Saudi Arabia has considered spending cuts. All had forecast strong prices. Gulf oil revenues have fallen by \$7 billion so far this year compared with the corresponding period last year, analysts said.

In Russia this month, Deputy Prime Minister Anatoli Chubais called low oil prices "a serious problem for Russia." Oil and natural gas are Russia's leading exports. In Mexico, some analysts recently lowered their predictions for economic growth this year to 4.5 percent from 5.5 percent.

Saudi officials said Sunday that as part of the new agreement, they would lower production by 300,000 barrels a day. Current Saudi output is estimated at 8.7 million barrels a day.

Mexico's 100,000 barrel-a-day cut amounts to a 5.4 percent reduction in output. Venezuela committed itself to a 200,000 barrel-a-day reduction, a similar percentage if its overproduction is as great as estimated.

In response to the three-nation initiative, Kuwait announced cuts of 125,000 barrels a day. Iran and the United Arab Emirates were also expected to make proportionate cuts, Agence France-Presse reported. A statement released in Riyadh, however, did not say how much other producers would lower output.

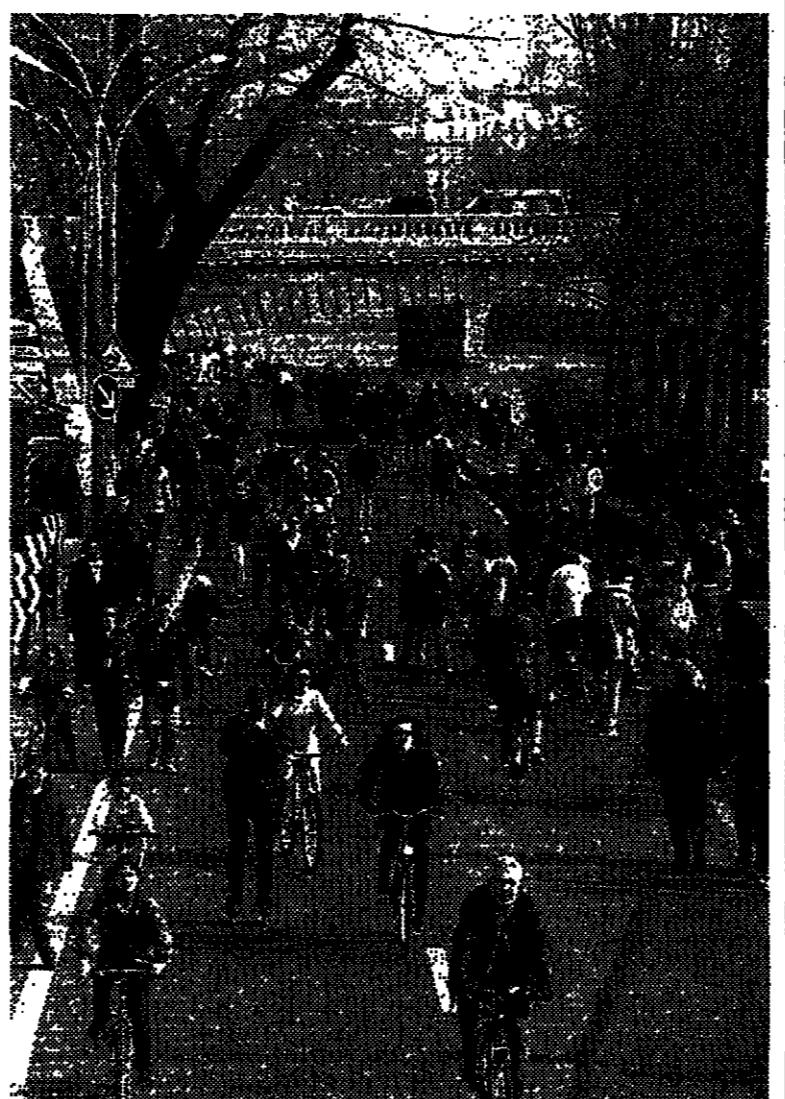
Norway, the world's second-largest producer, said Sunday it was reserving judgment.

New Afghan Quake

KABUL — A powerful earthquake hit parts of northern Afghanistan and Pakistan over the weekend, but officials in the two countries said Sunday that they had no reports of damage or casualties.

Some seismic laboratories put the epicenter of the earthquake Saturday night in the region of northeastern Afghanistan where a quake killed more than 4,000 people last month. A spokesman for the Afghan faction that controls the part of Afghanistan where the quake occurred said there was no damage.

"The quake was felt here. It was a strong one, but after contacting our centers, we found no damage or reports of deaths," the spokesman, Engineer Baryalai, said Sunday by satellite telephone. (Reuters)



LOOK! NO CARS! — Cyclists and skaters enjoying the sunshine in Paris on Sunday. Several streets were closed to cars all afternoon.

RECRUITS: Desperate Firms Stroll the Beaches of Spring Break Crying 'Help Wanted'

Continued from Page 1

Data Systems Corp., Coopers & Lybrand LLP and Wachovia Corp. In addition to its participation in the career fair, IBM is spreading its name all over town by advertising on planes that fly over the beach. And on the Gulf Coast in Panama City, another spring break hot spot, the company has set up a tent on the beach and is building a 20-ton laptop computer out of sand.

Despite these extensive efforts by IBM and others, their goals are limited. The conglomerates don't expect to extend any offers; rather they are after the names of some prospective employees so they can get resumes and possibly set up interviews after the students return to school.

If the previous fairs are any indication, however, they shouldn't get their hopes up. Few of the companies that participated in earlier years could recall hiring any workers; Lycinet Technologies Inc. said it signed on two people last year.

Many of the 3,000 students who attended the two-day fair last week, hopped from booth to booth, filled out a bunch of get-to-know-you forms and then made their way back to the party scene.

Recognizing that students have come here with the goal of losing, rather than using, their minds, recruiters are combining the beach and walking the streets to try to persuade the revelers to spend a few minutes talking to them.

Employers are using a number of giveaways to lure students off the beach, out of bars and into their booths. Among the freebies are beach balls, water pistols and \$5 bills — enough to pay for the cover charge at a wet T-shirt contest, a six-pack of beer or a couple of meals at Taco Bell for these cash-strapped youths.

JOBLESS: Even as Business Booms, European Employers Hold Off on Hiring at Home

Continued from Page 1

major threat to Chancellor Helmut Kohl in an election this September.

The upheaval is almost a mirror image of the U.S. experience. Hundreds of thousands of jobs were eliminated in the United States in the last decade, but the unemployment rate has declined, partly because millions of jobs have been generated in the service economy. Workers have paid part of the price: Their income declined in real terms through most of the 1980s and '90s, though there are signs that income is growing again.

In Europe, by contrast, wages and fringe benefits have remained high, but manufacturers have avoided hiring wherever possible, and the service

economy has not picked up the slack. The trends are particularly stark in Germany, Europe's biggest economy and most powerful exporter. Though exports are soaring, the domestic economy remains anemic. Retail sales actually declined a bit last year.

After an acquisition binge, German banks are cutting jobs to improve profits. The dominant telephone company, forced into competition for the first time, is shedding 60,000 jobs.

The divided world of renewed dynamism and fewer jobs is on display in Metzingen, a southern German city that is home to Hugo Boss AG.

Originally known for its avant-garde casual-clothing, the company is branching into more conservative upscale ap-

parels, and its sales are rising. Part of Boss's success stems from shifting production outside Germany, mostly to companies in Poland, Romania and Slovenia. Only about 20 percent of the clothing is produced in Germany, half the level of five years ago.

"It's to be that if you wanted workers who cost \$2.50 an hour, you had to travel 10,000 miles to Asia," said Joachim Vogt, the chief executive.

"Now you just have to go 15 miles across the Oder River," to Poland.

"Our core competence is to bring products to market and create brands on an international level," Mr. Vogt said.

"Our industry doesn't need to produce in Europe."

Across Europe, corporate restructur-

ings have thrown thousands of people out of work, but they have helped revitalize one company after another.

Moulinex SA, a French company that manufactures coffee makers and other kitchenware, lost hundreds of millions of dollars between 1993 and 1996. Under new management, it closed two factories, announced plans to eliminate 2,600 jobs over three years and refocused on new products.

"Today, Moulinex has fewer workers but many new appliances, including an odorless french-fries machine. Annual sales stabilized at \$1.3 billion last year, and the company showed its first profit in four years.

Porsche, on the other hand, got into trouble when recession hit the United States, then its largest market, and a plunge in the dollar's value pushed up sticker prices there. That would have been bad enough, but Porsche's production lines were behind the times. Its cars took too long to design and build.

Wendelin Wiedeking was hired as chief executive in 1993 and hired Japanese to re-engineer the production system. The number of hours it took to assemble a Porsche was cut in half, and many workers were laid off.

Today, Porsche's worldwide work force has actually increased to 8,100 people, from its low of 6,800 in 1994. But when Porsche began running out of assembly capacity in late 1996, largely because of a surge in demand for the Boxster, Mr. Wiedeking had to choose:

Build a new plant and hire more workers, or farm out the work?

Valmet Corp. of Finland, which has long run assembly lines for Saab Automobile AB and General Motors Corp.'s Adam Opel AG subsidiary, offered to start assembling Porsches within nine months, using the Saab assembly lines. If demand for Boxsters fell, Porsche could simply shut down production in Finland after its one-year contract and let Valmet worry about the high cost of layoffs.

Mr. Wiedeking found the advantages overwhelming, and 300 Finns now assemble about 5,000 Boxsters a year.

CAREERS: Americans Hail Increased Equality of Sexes but Feel Pressure of Fulltime Jobs and Less Family Life

Continued from Page 1

than a woman, and that most men don't understand the problems women face. And the survey shows that in some areas, the reality of daily existence for two-career families still has not caught up with changed attitudes.

Most men in the polls — a series of five nationwide surveys sponsored by The Washington Post in collaboration with researchers from Harvard University and the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation — said they were happy to share child care and domestic chores with wives who work outside the home. Yet household duties remain sharply divided along sex lines. Working mothers still do twice as much housework as their husbands, and more than half of all women questioned expressed dissatisfaction with the amount of help their husbands provide around the house.

"I think men are beginning to get it at least some are, some of the time," said one survey respondent, Traci Hughes-Velez, 34, of Brooklyn, New York, director of compensation for a major corporation. "But there are times they

don't. My husband just doesn't seem to get it when I tell him that I feel I'm always on duty. When we're at home, I'm the one who always has an eye out for our son, making sure he's eating on time, things like that."

The survey shows that differences in perspective and perception remain between the sexes. Men are more likely to support increases in defense spending; women are more favorably disposed toward health care for uninsured children. Women are more likely than men to be religious and to value close friendships; men are more likely than women to want successful careers and wealth and more likely to value an "active sex life."

But rather than emphasizing their differences and blaming many of life's problems on each other, men and women share a sense of conflict and confusion about how to make it all work.

In the past three decades, most Americans agree, changing sex roles have altered lives at work and at home.

Government statistics confirm what they see every day: The world of work is increasingly a man's and a woman's world. From 1970 to 1995, the per-

centage of women ages 25 to 54 who worked outside the home climbed to 76 percent from 50 percent, report the sociologists Suzanne Bianchi and Daphne Spain in their recent book "Balancing Act."

The percentage of lawyers and judges who are women doubled to 29 percent between 1983 and 1996, while the percentage of female doctors increased to 26 percent from 16 percent.

Women make up nearly half of all entry- and mid-level managers in American corporations, up from 17 percent in 1972. But the executive suite remains disproportionately male: A 1995 survey of Fortune 500 corporations found that only one in 10 corporate officers and fewer than 3 percent of all chief executives are women.

At home, men do more around the house than their fathers ever did. But the burden still falls on women: On average, working mothers do about 20 hours of housework a week, down from 30 hours two decades ago, while their husbands are doing 10 hours a week, up from 5 hours, Ms. Bianchi and Ms. Spain say.

In important ways, the survey sug-

gests that Americans have yet to adjust to the real world of two-career couples with children, and some resentment, nostalgia and fatigue are reflected in the survey results.

"I work, my husband works, I come home and I work — I clean the house and I do my laundry," said Susan Gehrt, 44, a ten-year assistant for the elderly in La Crosse, Wisconsin. "Someone comes over and the house is a mess, they don't look at the man and think, 'What a slob.' They look at her and say, 'What a slob.'"

Mr. Lindow, 35, the Green Bay warehouse operations manager, whose wife also works full-time, said: "Your kids are going to the day care, or wherever they are taken care of by somebody else. By the time you get done with your job, you've got to rush home and make supper, do whatever, and then you have to run your kids somewhere else. You don't get enough time to spend with your wife anymore, either, because you are both working. You're lucky if you get to see your wife one or two hours a day. What kind of quality time is that?"

One out of every five working women said she would cheerfully quit her job if only she could afford to — but so did one in five men surveyed. Today, even career crises are gender-neutral.

"I'd just as soon stay home with the kids," said Mr. Lindow.



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RECRUITMENT



BOTSWANA HIGH COMMISSION

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London WTN 9AE

BOTSWANA EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT AUTHORITY (BEDIA)

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Botswana Export Development and Investment Authority (BEDIA) will be a parastatal organisation with an independent Board of Directors reporting to the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

The primary role of the BEDIA will be to promote, attract, encourage and facilitate local and foreign investment in Botswana. The new organisation has been given a more focused role to help the country achieve industrial diversification through the promotion of highly efficient export industries and the attraction of foreign investment. This organisation will also work with established investors for the promotion of export development.

BEDIA is seeking the services of a highly qualified and experienced individual to become the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The role of the CEO will be to oversee the orderly establishment of the new organisation so as to rapidly achieve credibility, respectability and effectiveness. He/She will be responsible to manage the day-to-day affairs of the Authority. The CEO will report the Board of Directors of BEDIA and will need to establish a good working relationship with the Board.

The candidate should have a relevant university education and possess at least fifteen years of pertinent senior management experience in export and investment promotion and have successfully occupied a CEO position in a similar type of organisation. More specifically, the incumbent should have proven superior general management skills incorporating leadership, planning, communications, direction, motivation, monitoring and control. He/she should have excellent judgement and the ability to maintain consistency of behaviour under pressure; excellent analytical capability coupled with equally good presentation skills; strong interpersonal skills and confidence to delegate to others.

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THE INTERMARKET
Continues
on Page 13

Personals

O HOLY ST JUDE, accorde et amerte, grant en vertu et non de force, near friends of Jesus. O dear faithful intercessor of us sinners, who can assist us in times of need. To you I have recourse from the death of my heart and hardly beg of you to whom God has given such great power, to come to my assistance. Help me in my present difficult position. Help me to make your name known and cause you to be invoked. St. Jude, pray for me and all who invoke your aid. Hushly in need of your intercession. Amen. Thank you for answering my prayers.

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EDITORIALS/OPTION

Herald Tribune
INTERNATIONAL
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST**A Step Forward on Cuba**

The Clinton administration is stepping forward cautiously in its Cuba policy. It is altering travel, export and financial regulations to make it easier for Americans of Cuban origin to reach out to their needy relatives in Communist-ruled Cuba with visits, dollars and medicines and medical supplies. These changes will bring substantial humanitarian and personal benefits to many thousands of divided families.

This is the second effort on this agenda for this administration. Its first fell to the rage stirred by the downing of two small and unarmed Miami-based Cuban-American aircraft by Fidel Castro's warplanes in 1996. It took Pope John Paul II's visit to Havana earlier this year to warm the American political climate enough to embolden the administration to make a second try.

Some Cuban Americans and others still oppose any measure that allows Fidel Castro to convert the intended full benefits for Cuban citizens into even lesser bits of relief for his personal rule. To minimize this possibility, the administration is wrapping

itself in the Pope's mantle and funnelling the new dollars and medicines to private individuals and to private institutions like the church. This is humanitarianism plausibly rendered politically acceptable.

This is fine but it is not all. The Cold War is over. Fidel Castro's hostile foreign policy is gone. His police state is running on borrowed time. But the basic American Cold War policy of the embargo is still in effect.

Many people do not realize the purpose of an embargo. It is not to keep food and the rest out of the hands of the elite, which keeps itself at the head of the queue. It is to drive common citizens to revolt.

In almost 40 years, the embargo has reinforced Communist terror and misrule to inflict pain on the Cuban people. It has not, however, led to the overthrow of the regime.

What Bill Clinton is now trying to do is to soften some of the harsh effects of the embargo — the embargo and communism. The problem of the embargo itself remains to be addressed.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Sham Campaign Reform

The House is scheduled this week to take up the topic of campaign finance. The leadership has put together a mock reform bill to create the impression of action but none of the risk. The legislation contains a couple of poison pills, including an anti-labor provision, that pretty well guarantees that most Democrats will vote against it and that it will never make it into law.

Just in case, it has also been written in such a way that it would not achieve reform even if it were enacted. It supposedly bans the soft money that was the source of most of the excesses in the last election, but in fact it would simply move the collection and spending of such money from the federal to the harder-to-track state level.

The purpose of the bill is simply to provide opponents of reform with cover. It gives them the chance, if they want, to vote for something that will bear the label of reform. That produces what for many of them is the perfect result. They can continue to rail against the present system, secure in the knowledge that it will not change.

Senate Republican leaders likewise

finessed the issue earlier this year. They, too, first tried a poison pill. When that failed, and it became apparent that a majority of the Senate was prepared to vote in favor of reform, they filibustered.

House Democrats are likely to be given only one chance to alter the leadership bill. Their current plan is to use that to offer a substitute — a bill that, like the one blocked in the Senate, would in fact ban soft money. It is the right test; it will put members on record. Who knows? It could even attract the same kind of majority that the bill did in the Senate, in which case the leadership would probably pull it off the floor.

Republicans spent much of last year deplored, with good cause, the fund-raising excesses of the 1996 election, particularly on the Democratic side. But the fact is that they have spent most of this year protecting the system of little more than pretend regulation under which those excesses occurred.

The result is, for all the pious rhetoric in both parties, the excesses ahead are going to be worse than the ones just past.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Boys of Mammon

When the media tycoon Rupert Murdoch bought the Los Angeles Dodgers from the descendants of Walter O'Malley last Thursday, there was much wringing of hands over the fact that the era of family ownership in major league baseball had finally ended, and that a new era of exclusively corporate ownership was at hand. Yet before too many tears are shed, let one truth be known. Baseball owners break fans' hearts, and that aspect of the game is not likely to change.

It was Walter O'Malley who brought grief to Brooklyn, Horace Stoneham who silenced the old Polo Grounds, Clark Griffith who transported the Washington Senators to Minneapolis. Let us also not forget the wandering Athletics and the peripatetic Braves.

Baseball has always been a business run with rare exceptions, by proprietors with an aversion to red ink far stronger than their professed loyalty to the traditions, rhythms and solidifying virtues of the game. Among these virtues has been baseball's demonstrated ability over the years to create a powerful emotional connection between team and community, each enlarging the other — to wit, the Dodgers and Brooklyn, an organic relationship casually sundered by Mr. O'Malley's departure.

Fans keep worrying about whether the new breed will be more or less respectful of tradition than the old. The question seems both touching and naive. There is no disguising the fact that the media moguls who have bought into baseball have not done so because they love the game but because they believe the teams can serve their larger strategic ambitions.

Years ago, for example, Ted Turner

bought the Atlanta Braves to provide reliable, cheap programming for his TBS superstation, which in time became the foundation of his cable empire.

Mr. Turner tried to block the sale of the Dodgers to Mr. Murdoch even as — delicious irony here — Mr. Murdoch was borrowing a page from the Turner playbook. Mr. Murdoch wanted the Dodgers in part to provide his regional sports network in California with a marquee attraction. The same impulse explains the interest of Cablevision, which already owns the New York Rangers and Knicks, in acquiring a piece of the New York Yankees.

What all this means for the game itself is unclear, but the possibilities are unsettling. Mr. Murdoch, as we all know, thinks globally or not at all.

Will he be tempted to speed up the stately rhythms so beloved by bleachers to make the game more appetizing to a foreign audience that seems to have developed a love affair with the rust-rush thrills of professional basketball? Will he push for Olympic participation by American professionals? Will he insist on a real "World Series," involving teams from, say, Latin America, Japan and even China?

All that seems hard to believe. But keep in mind that the Anaheim Angels, the Chicago Cubs, the Atlanta Braves and the Los Angeles Dodgers are now owned by media empires, while another empire stalks the Yankees.

What matters to the people who run these empires and talk reverently of "the game" is, in the end, the numbers. That is just what mattered to Mr. O'Malley and, if history is a guide, that is all that will matter to Mr. Murdoch.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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China's Real Agents of Change? Just Plain Folks

By Thomas L. Friedman

BEIJING — China may soon let out a few dissidents to appease the United States before President Bill Clinton's June visit. This should be taken with a grain of salt, because most dissidents can just be arrested. Fortunately, though, the dissidents are not the only agents of change here. In fact, they are not even the most important ones.

The most important ones are those whom the government does not know, and cannot arrest, but who represent powerful trends that, over time, will force the Chinese government to either loosen its grip or risk instability.

Xu Guilan is a 56-year-old schoolteacher from Heng Dao. In her village, like others, you find many successful peasant farmers' families living in three attached houses. The first is a small mud-brick hovel where the family lived under Mao; the second is a larger, red-brick structure, built under Deng Xiaoping, and the third is a white-brick home with painted tiles around the front door, built in the Jiang Zemin era.

"Because of Deng Xiaoping we are getting richer," Mrs. Xu explained. "Both my sons work in the town now, one in a bank, one as a teacher. The big change for my family is that we have a color TV. My mother died 10 years ago. She liked to watch TV. If only she had lived 10 more years, she would have seen the color TV."

There are millions of Xu Guilans in

China today. As long as the economy soars, the government can get away with just liberalizing the economics and not politics. But sooner or later this economy will slow. There will be pain.

That is when China will need a government that is legitimate and can say to its people, "We're all in this together," and that will allow people to let off steam. Democratization is critical for managing the down cycles. God help Beijing if Mrs. Xu's sons lose their jobs in the town and have to return to the village. They will be as dangerous as dissidents.

Zhu Zhonghong is the village chief of Zhou Zi, a fishing village.

He won re-election with pure pork barrel politics. Using income from the town's factory, which processes seaweed and scallops, he was able to pave the road into the village, build a new village center, set up a kindergarten, remodel the school, get tap water into everyone's home and provide a stipend for everyone age 60.

"Almost 95 percent of the money for these projects comes from the sea," he said, referring to the town's profitable fishery.

Well, the longer Mr. Zhu gets 95 percent of his income from the sea and 5 percent from Beijing the more inde-

pendent he becomes from Beijing. That is the beginning of decentralization, and it is going on in villages all over China.

Wang Hongzhe is a 49-year-old farmer in the village of Hou Shui.

His house is small, but he has a stereo and a television. I asked him if he wouldn't like a telephone, too.

"You only need a phone if you're going to be a leader," he said. "But I hope I will have one in five years, after my son gets married."

Every Chinese villager we met had a television — which is one-way communication from the government to the people. But many, like Mr. Wang, would like phones and are getting them. Phones are two-way communications — from people to people. When China's 900 million villagers get phones and start calling each other, this will inevitably become a more open country.

Lastly, there is my friend's cook. His salary is \$200 a month.

Every morning before work he goes down to the Beijing stock exchange to buy and sell stocks. Some 25 million Chinese now own stock.

The Chinese stock markets are poorly regulated and casino-like.

Unless the government installs some real regulatory systems, one day they are going to crash. The biggest urban riot in China in the past few years has been led by disgruntled stockholders.

These four people, and the trends they embody, are dots on the Chinese landscape — dots that will create pressure for a more open, law-based society.

They raise two questions: When will a Chinese leader decide that to maintain the stability of China he has to connect these dots with lines that constitute a framework for democratic transition? And even if someone connects the dots and makes a framework for a more democratic China, who will fill in the contents?

Ultimately, you cannot have democracy without democrats. Where will they come from? One of the most striking things about China today is the ideological vacuum left by the death of communism. Some Chinese are trying to turn to religion or superstition; others opt for the most crass, unrestrained materialism.

Talk of making money is everywhere (partly because that is all people are allowed to talk about). China also never had a British colonial administration, à la India or Hong Kong, or American neocolonialism, à la Japan and South Korea, that could leave behind an elite and a bureaucracy steeped in liberal constitutionalism.

China has gone from Mao to Milken without ever stopping at Madison. That is going to be a problem.

—The New York Times.

Africa the Victim Begins Coming to Its Own Rescue

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — It is the season for Africa. With the Cold War over and apartheid gone, the continent has receded from high-profile American attention, except when it's on fire. But any American president has national-interest as well as political reasons to engage. This is why Bill Clinton is investing a prodigious 11 days of presidential presence in Africa.

Writing in the World Policy Journal, they say they detect a "quiet renaissance" that is "slowly transforming the African continent."

Some countries have become "failed states" but others are moving into democratic and market phases. The authors

grant that the showplaces they cite — Ghana and Uganda — are still not back to where they were 25 years ago. But their progress is invoked to show that African decline, far from being inevitable, is reversible, and that "there is nothing inherently dysfunctional" about African culture — even in ethnically diverse settings."

Here the authors are speaking for many people concerned and knowledgeable about Africa. They are troubled less by the African condition than by the negative post-Cold War American perception of it.

They fault the press and writers like Robert Kaplan for souring public and congressional opinion (1) by their focus on the disaster countries, AIDS, genocide and runaway population growth, and (2) by their neglect of stories of economic and democratic renewal.

There is too much blaming the messenger for my taste. Their more interesting critique is of a certain "unconscious mind-set."

Ethnic conflicts in the Western world are dignified as expressions of "ethnic nationalism" that can be dealt with. Meanwhile, similar conflicts in Africa are regarded as "tribal."

President Clinton's trip offers Americans an opportunity to explore contemporary Africa, and themselves.

By George F. Will

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

NATO Expansion: Making Matters Worse

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Once upon a time, NATO enlargement seemed likely to provide the long-overdue great debate on American foreign policy. Now it seems that there will be no such debate since no one cares about foreign policy, or so senators claimed last week as they postponed considering the issue.

The administration has re-launched NATO enlargement as a choice between "appeasement" of Russia and solidarity with the brave East Europeans, as well as a step in an American-sponsored unification of Europe.

The cost of enlargement — the only issue that might have made senators hesitate — has been swept aside by a convenient series of ever-shrinking Pentagon cost estimates, accompanied by ever-firmer assurances that Europe will pay for nearly everything anyway.

No one in the U.S. Senate wishes to be recorded as voting against Russia for Poles, Czechs or Hungarians — or for the citizens of the Baltic states.

These encouraging results are attributed first to a radical, region-wide economic policy reversal. The state is loosening its economic hold. The elite are abandoning Africa's historical alibis — imperialist and natural victimization — for avoiding

all that seems hard to believe. But keep in mind that the Anaheim Angels, the Chicago Cubs, the Atlanta Braves and the Los Angeles Dodgers are now owned by media empires, while another empire stalks the Yankees.

Will he be tempted to speed up the stately rhythms so beloved by bleachers to make the game more appetizing to a foreign audience that seems to have developed a love affair with the rust-rush thrills of professional basketball? Will he push for Olympic participation by American professionals? Will he insist on a real "World Series," involving teams from, say, Latin America, Japan and even China?

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

TOMORROW'S
STUFF

Alzheimer Study Is a Final Act of Faith

By Carlyle Murphy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Sitting in the Baltimore convent that has been her home for 60 years, Maura Eichner says she has "a healthy respect" for death. But the tall, blue-eyed Catholic nun admits to fearing something else even more — losing her mind.

"It is frightening" when one no longer remembers "all that they had for a lifetime," said Eichner, whose lifetime has included teaching English literature for 40 years and publishing scores of poems. "We all have friends and dear ones who are suffering from some kind of mental difficulty."

So when the 82-year-old Eichner was asked to give away her brain upon her death, in the interest of saving minds, she readily agreed. Eichner is one of several hundred elderly School Sisters of Notre Dame across the United States, who are participating in the Nun Study, an effort to understand the dreaded disease of Alzheimer's.

The 678 nuns who signed up for the study in 1990 — 272 have since died — agreed to undergo yearly physical and mental assessments, open their personal records in convent archives and, in a move one sister calls "helping from the grave," turn over their brains at death for examination.

The sisters are the largest brain donor population in the world and already have led researchers to important clues about Alzheimer's. In recent interviews, Eichner and other sisters portrayed their

decision to join the study as a seamless extension of their lifelong religious commitment to serve. They said their faith and spirituality, nurtured in hours of prayer over decades, help them accept aging and death, but do not erase their human fears.

Several shared a sentiment expressed by Virginia Geiger, 83, who still teaches two philosophy courses at Notre Dame College of Maryland. "Intellectually and spiritually, this is the best time of our lives," she said. "I wouldn't change it for the world."

Medical researchers like to study homogeneous groups, and nuns were made to order: no smoking, no drinking, no pregnancies; similar lifestyles, occupations, health care and diet. To qualify, sisters had to be born before 1916. Financed by private money and \$2 million from the National Institute on Aging, the study is run by the Sanders-Brown Center on Aging at the University of Kentucky under the direction of Dr. David Snowden, associate professor of preventive medicine.

Already, researchers have found that some deceased nuns whose brains had the telltale lesions of Alzheimer's also showed low linguistic ability in autobiographies written in their 20s, an intriguing link for further study. Also, a higher incidence of dementia was found among nuns whose brains showed evidence not only of Alzheimer's, but also of small strokes — suggesting that symptoms associated with Alzheimer's are instead caused by strokes.

The 43 Baltimore area sisters in the study (20 others have died) were re-

cently tested at Villa Assumpta, a retirement home for the order in northern Baltimore, by Sisters Gabriel Mary Spaeth and Marlene Manney. They travel from convent to convent gauging balance, hand strength and mental agility. Among other things, sisters were asked to identify pictures of everyday objects, answer basic questions, write a short essay, set an alarm clock, open childproof bottles, decide how many pills make up a given dosage and select the right coins for a purchase.

"The part which most of them dread most" is when they are asked to remember 10 words they have just seen on flashcards, Spaeth said. "That's not easy for anyone. They've all been teachers and to them, seven out of 10 is 70 percent, which is not good them."

Mary Gilbert Hefele, 90, a first-grade teacher for 40 years, complained after taking her tests: "My writing was terrible. I was ashamed of the writing." Like most of the 43 Baltimore nuns in the study, Hefele, who has been in her order for 69 years, lives unassisted in her own room. Joining the study was not a big deal for her. "I had given myself to God. I feel I could give my brain to help somebody else have a better life."

"I don't feel different from when I was 85," she said, adding that her spiritual life helps her accept aging.

Even before the study, Mary Helen Fellenz, 87, had donated her body to medical research. "So they're going to have to fight about who gets the body and who gets the brain," she said.

Fellenz is a music teacher who spent 32 years as a missionary in Japan and

still plays the piano. In recent months, she also has had "great trouble in resting being discouraged over feeling my aging." But that feeling "doesn't last too long. I know that it's all in God's plan. I go to the chapel, or pray in my room. We have so many helps in our religion. Those sacraments are so powerful you can almost feel it."

Mary Eileen Cawley, 90, wears two hearing aids and uses a magnifying glass to read. "It's very inconvenient sometimes, but I count my blessings and don't brood over my infirmities," she said.

"As I grow older, I think of all the members of my family that I'll be seeing soon again because I guess I'm not long for this life anymore. When the Lord calls me, I hope I'll be ready to go," Cawley said.

A few miles down the road from Villa Assumpta, the convent at Notre Dame College is home to other study participants, like Eichner, Geiger, Mary Coraile Ulrich, 84, and Marie Xavier Looymans, 83, who retired three years ago as an elementary school teacher and now does secretarial work in the college's education office.

"I don't know what's coming in the future with old age," Looymans said. "It's more the prior to dying than dying that is the frightening part. But I just know that I'm not doing it alone, and that gives me peace, just to let it be in His hands." As for giving up her brain, "I'll be up there, looking down while they're doing it. I won't feel it."



Some in the study admit to being afraid of losing their mental faculties.

In a Startling Reversal, Monkeys Are Said to Create New Brain Cells

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For years, neurobiologists clung to a fundamental truth:

once animals, or people, reach adulthood, they may lose brain cells but they can never grow new ones. There were a couple of exceptions — in birds and rats — but the thought was that these were peculiarities of nature and not evidence of a general principle.

But now, in experiments that experts call amazing, that dogma has been overturned. Scientists have found that monkeys are constantly making new brain cells in the hippocampus, an area of the brain used for forming long-term memories. Experts say they fully expect that humans are no different and that, too, make new brain cells in adult life. That raises the glimmer of a possibility of

eventually treating degenerative disorders like Alzheimer's or Parkinson's disease and injuries like those resulting from stroke or trauma by prompting the brain to grow replacement cells.

The new study was by Dr. Elizabeth Gould of Princeton University. Dr. Bruce S. McEwen of Rockefeller University in New York and their colleagues. "It means that there is a new mechanism for changing the organization of the adult brain," said Dr. William Greenough, a psychologist at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign who studies learning and memory in rats.

Dr. Fred Gage, a neurobiologist at the Salk Institute in San Diego, said the implications were "fabulously interesting."

The investigators, working with marmoset monkeys, added two tracer chemicals to the animals' brains: one that

labeled cells that were dividing, the process that gives rise to new cells, and one that labeled mature nerve cells. Cells that were born during adult life and that grew into mature brain cells would be marked by both chemicals.

With this method, the researchers looked for, and found, new cells in the animals' hippocampi. Dr. Gould estimated that thousands of such cells were being made each day. She said she suspected other cells were dying to make room for new ones, but her study did not count numbers of dying cells.

THE hippocampus was particularly intriguing for another reason, Dr. Gould said. Earlier research had shown that when people are under stress, the hippocampus shrinks in size. For example, people with tumors that pour out the stress hor-

mone cortisol have a diminished hippocampus. So do people with recurrent depression and people with post-traumatic stress disorder, Dr. Gould said. It might be possible, she reasoned, that monkeys under stress might decrease their production of new brain cells in the hippocampus, making that area of the brain shrink.

To test the hypothesis, Dr. Gould and her colleagues stressed monkeys by putting a male monkey who had always lived alone into a small cage where another male was living. The intruder was terrorized and cowered in the cage, with a rapidly beating heart. When Dr. Gould and her colleagues examined the brains of the frightened monkeys, they found that after just one hour of this stress, the monkeys were making substantially fewer new brain cells. The study is being published in The Proceedings of the Na-

tional Academy of Sciences.

As so often happens in science, the seeds for the new view of brain regeneration were sown decades ago, but were largely ignored. In the 1960s, Dr. Joseph Altman, a Purdue University scientist who is now retired, reported that rats make new brain cells throughout their lives. The cells were in the hippocampus and in the olfactory bulb, an area used to sense smells, he noted.

"No one paid attention," Dr. Gould said.

Twenty years later, Dr. Fernando Nottebohm, who is head of the laboratory of animal behavior at Rockefeller University, asked whether brain cells were being born in adult birds. Bird brains, he noticed, grow and shrink with the seasons, swelling when the animals need to learn new songs to attract mates and shrinking after they had bred. He wondered whether the

swelling brains during breeding seasons could represent the actual growth of new brain cells.

In a series of painstaking experiments, Dr. Nottebohm showed that birds constantly make new brain cells and that the new cells replace old ones that die. "There was a program of constant brain rejuvenation," Dr. Nottebohm said. "Parts of the brain were no different from the liver or skin. Old cells died and new ones took their place.

In 1984, Dr. Nottebohm organized a meeting in New York that he called Hope for a New Neurology. A colleague at Rockefeller, Dr. Arturo Alvarez-Buylla, recalled that Dr. Nottebohm "was pushing the idea in the adult brain, there is no impediment to the formation of new neurons."

But, Dr. Alvarez-Buylla added, "people thought that was bordering on fantasy."

Nonetheless, some researchers persisted, showing in rats and mice and in tree shrews that new brain cells are born throughout life, at least in the hippocampus and olfactory bulb. Dr. Alvarez-Buylla, for example, recently found that adult mice make 5,000 to 10,000 new brain cells each hour. The brain cells that end up in the olfactory bulb are born on the walls of the ventricles, cavities in the brain that are filled with cerebrospinal fluid. They travel in "little trains of cells" to their destination, he said. Those that end up in the hippocampus are born there.

Dr. Gould, however, was persuaded by the findings in other species. "Why not monkeys?" she asked. Others also began seeking and finding brain regeneration in monkeys. Dr. Gage said, although Dr. Gould is the first to publish her findings.

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LANGUAGE

Of Partners, Inamoratos, Postal Addresses and Poppy Seeds

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Used to be, your *partner* was the guy you were in business with. Now the word needs modification. We have *life partners*, people in a state of permanent cohabitation, straight or gay, connoting a more equal relationship than *companion* or *live-in boy* — or *girlfriend*.

That's why we see an article in The New York Times begin, "Mary Bigood Wilson and her *business partner* of five years, Wendy Wilson." The modifier *business* is now needed lest the reader be forced to guess what kind of partnership the writer had in mind.

That's a *retronym*, a phrase with a modifier fixing a meaning to a noun that needed no modifier before: the shift to night baseball created *day baseball*, just as the invention of the electric guitar required us to call the "baked pockets of seeds filled with *mon*" (Yiddish for "poppy seeds")." Katzoff writes, "are *mon-taschen*, and by a small punning step *hamantaschen*, 'Hamant's pockets.' In their essence, they are made with poppy seeds."

Ah, but what about my favorite, prune *hamantaschen*? My local bakery also features apricot filling

and is thinking about chocolate. "These are off the mark as blintzes filled with blueberries," says the professor, a purist.

"Sweet potatoes used to be light yellow," notes Paul Brach of Southbury, Connecticut. "Then they started selling yams, dark orange in color, mislabeled 'sweet potatoes.' Recently our grocer began selling the original light yellow sweet potatoes, but now he calls them 'white sweet potatoes' (even though they're still yellow). This is what you call a *retronym*?" I tried it out on Frank Mankiewicz, father of the *retronym*, who waved it in. Frank also showed me three new gems in his collection: "In Los Angeles, there's the No. 1 English-speaking radio station." And in this brave new single-parent society, we now have the need to refer to the *two-parent family*. Finally, a wine now made necessary by the presence of (I can hardly bring myself to say) blushing wines: *red zinfandel*."

In an article that tried to treat

with decorum and dignity a matter too often subjected to salacious snickering, I referred to the president as having been accused of being "Ms. Lewinsky's *inamorata*." I thought that was less judgmental than *paramour*, which impinges illicit sex, or *cookie*, which is both sexist and overly informal.

The Gotchial Gang struck with the swiftness of a Ken Star wiper-upper. An *inamorata*, I am informed by a legion of righteous students of Italian, is "a woman who loves or is beloved"; when used to refer to a man, however, the ending changes to the masculine, and the word becomes *inamorato*.

The legal columnist Bruce Fein of The Washington Times, attacking the attacker-attackers who have been blasting his friend Ken Starr, expressed astonishment at "mass-media gullibility in peddling bogus portraits of the Whitewater independent counsel sold by *myrmidon*," which should not be capitalized in its extended meaning, is "slavish follower, subordinate who obeys the orders of his leader without mercy."

The Greek word was introduced into American politics by Alexander Hamilton in his efforts to block Aaron Burr from becoming president in 1800. Hamilton wrote to Gouverneur Morris that Burr, to accomplish his end, "must leas upon unprincipled men, and will continue to adhere to the *myrmidons* who have hitherto surrounded him."

One man's *myrmidon*, however,

is another man's *die-hard*.

New York Times Service

U.S. MUTUAL FUNDS

**Figures as of close
of trading Friday, March 20**

CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

In Calm U.S. Market, the Goal Is Higher Yields

Bloomberg News

NEW YORK — With U.S. bonds little changed so far this year and economists predicting little movement in the near future, investors are looking to raise their returns by buying higher-yielding mortgage, corporate and other debt.

Susan Huang, who oversees \$30 billion of bonds at Chase Asset Management Inc., said she expected 30-year Treasury bond yields to move between 5.8 percent and 6.1 percent for some time. To increase returns, Chase has been buying mortgage securities and corporate debt, including some of the \$1.6 billion of new bonds sold last week by Raytheon Co., she said.

Chase has also loaded up on asset-backed debt, or securities made by repackaging loans and other types of

consumer debt, Ms. Huang said.

After falling as low as 5.66 percent in mid-January, the benchmark 30-year bond's yield has for the most part moved in a range of 5.8 percent to 6 percent as reports have shown robust growth in the U.S. economy and scant inflation. The yield ended Friday at 5.88 percent — not far from where it started the year — and many investors say they do not see an end to this so-called range trading soon.

For that reason, "people are forced to move to spread product," or those securities that pay a premium over Treasury issues, said Wayne Schmidt, who manages about \$350 million at Advantus Capital Management, based in St. Paul, Minnesota. He recently bought bonds of

Sony Corp. and Cable & Wireless Communications PLC.

Roger Hamilton, who manages \$1.1 billion in bonds at John Hancock Mutual Funds in Boston, recently purchased 15-year 6.5 percent and 30-year 7 percent mortgage-backed securities, which are backed by low-rate loans that are less likely to be refinanced than higher-coupon mortgage debt.

Relatively low bond yields have also prompted scores of corporations to rush to sell about \$160 billion of bonds so far this year, some 60 percent more than they had sold by this time last year, according to Securities Data Co. The rush to lock in low rates is not expected to slow soon, and this may cause spreads on corporates to widen and the securities to lose value, traders said.

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending March 20. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Crd Yd	Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Crd Yd
Austrian Schilling											
166	Austria	4.30	07/19/03	98.8500	4.3500	167	Germany	7/8	12/20/99	105.2400	4.7500
168	Belgian Franc	zero	04/11/98	98.9632	4.5200	169	Germany	4.4%	04/22/02	120.1900	4.1300
170	British Pound	zero	04/11/08	100.5300	4.5200	171	Germany	7	01/13/00	105.2850	6.5500
172	Danish Krone	zero	07/02/98	12.3750	5.8000	173	Germany	9	01/22/01	110.5823	8.1400
174	Deutsche Mark	1.40	03/01/00	100.5300	4.5200	175	Germany	6/4	07/29/99	111.3000	6.5500
176	Dollar	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	177	Germany	5/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
178	Dutch Guilder	zero	07/02/98	102.9500	8.7000	179	Germany	7/2	12/20/00	111.2800	6.4000
180	Euro	zero	04/11/98	98.4400	6.0000	181	Germany	6/4	07/20/00	104.9900	4.5200
182	French Franc	6.00	01/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	183	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
184	German Mark	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	185	Germany	6/4	07/20/00	104.9900	4.5200
186	Italian Lira	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	187	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
188	Icelandic Krona	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	189	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
190	Irish Punt	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	191	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
192	Israeli Shekel	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	193	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
194	Japanese Yen	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	195	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
196	Korean Won	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	197	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
198	Lithuanian Litas	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	199	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
200	Malaysian Ringgit	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	201	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
202	Mexican Peso	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	203	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
204	Norwegian Krone	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	205	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
206	New Zealand Dollar	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	207	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
208	Swedish Krona	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	209	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
210	Swiss Franc	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	211	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
212	Taiwanese Dollar	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	213	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
214	U.S. Dollar	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	215	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
216	U.S. Treasury Note	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	217	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
218	U.S. Treasury Bond	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	219	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
220	U.S. Treasury Bill	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	221	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
222	U.S. Treasury Note	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	223	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
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226	U.S. Treasury Bill	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	227	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
228	U.S. Treasury Note	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	229	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
230	U.S. Treasury Bond	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	231	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
232	U.S. Treasury Bill	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	233	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
234	U.S. Treasury Note	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	235	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
236	U.S. Treasury Bond	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	237	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
238	U.S. Treasury Bill	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	239	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
240	U.S. Treasury Note	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	241	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
242	U.S. Treasury Bond	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	243	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
244	U.S. Treasury Bill	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	245	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
246	U.S. Treasury Note	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	247	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
248	U.S. Treasury Bond	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	249	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
250	U.S. Treasury Bill	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	251	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
252	U.S. Treasury Note	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	253	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
254	U.S. Treasury Bond	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	255	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
256	U.S. Treasury Bill	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	257	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
258	U.S. Treasury Note	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	259	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
260	U.S. Treasury Bond	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	261	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
262	U.S. Treasury Bill	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	263	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
264	U.S. Treasury Note	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200	265	Germany	7/4	12/17/98	100.5200	4.5200
266	U.S. Treasury Bond	zero	04/11/98	100.5300	4.5200						

Riskier Issues

Perils In the Name of the Game

Picking Stocks in Europe

Fund Manager Sees a Period of Growth

By Kenneth N. Gilpin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As a young woman, Carol Franklin toyed with the notion of a career in the Foreign Service. She took an exchange year in high school and studied abroad during her college years. But it became clear over the years that the world of diplomacy was not the path she wanted to travel.

"As I learned more about it, I decided it wasn't for me," she said, "because you don't control your own destiny and

INVESTING

make your own decisions." She decided to marry her interest in international affairs with the business world.

Investors in the two funds that Ms. Franklin manages can be happy that she did. For the three years ended March 13, the Scudder Greater Europe fund has returned 32.3 percent a year, on average, compared with 24.2 percent for its peer group of other European stock funds, according to Morningstar Inc., which tracks fund performance.

The closed-end fund she manages, Scudder New Europe, has returned 33.3 percent based on the fund's market price, compared with 29.2 percent for its peer group of closed-end European stock funds.

"It has been a fairly breathtaking ride over the last year and a half," she said, "and we think we will have a pause. But

if you look at where interest rates are, at the fact that these economies are recovering and at structural and cyclical factors, there is every reason to believe Europe could have an extended period of expansion the way we have in the United States."

Ms. Franklin has been investing in Europe the last decade, much of that time as lead manager of the high-profile Scudder International fund; and about four years ago, she said, she felt it was time for an open-end European fund.

"We could see all the structural changes that were going on in the region," she said. "Europe, which had experienced a period of premature euphoria after the Berlin Wall came down, just looked ripe for takeoff."

"In most countries, the economies are mature, but the stock markets are not," she said. "Expansion in European markets will take place because you will see a lot of small, family-owned and privately owned companies come to market. It is a region where we will see lots of new names."

Two of them are in Greater Europe's portfolio.

Telizza SA, a Spanish pizza franchise, went public in 1996. It now has a 70 percent share of the fast-food pizza market and a growth rate of about 40 percent. The stock has tripled since the fund bought it a little over a year ago.

Dassault Systems SA, a computer-aided design and manufacturing company in France, went public a little over

SANCTIONS: U.S. Seeks to Loosen Law

Continued from Page 11

to sanctions under the law. But senior administration officials continue to assert that the investigation is not complete, which means that legally Mr. Clinton has not had to make a decision.

Even congressional staff members who monitor the law are not pressing the administration very hard to make its decision.

At the same time, however, Washington wants to discourage large new investments in Iran. It is pressing for a Turkish route for a pipeline for Caspian Sea oil and gas, and it wants to reduce Western dependence on Gulf pipelines and the reliance of the newly independent Caspian states on Russian pipelines.

"This is still a very tough one," a senior administration official said. "There are a lot of competing interests, and the coherence of our Iran policy is at stake."

But senior officials say they will carry out the law, while noting that it has two different kinds of waivers built in.

The first, known as 9c, which many senior American officials favor, would waive sanctions against the particular projects or companies involved on the grounds of American national security.

Using 9c, the officials say, would keep much of the law's deterrent power intact because big international companies that want to invest in Iran — such as British Petroleum PLC and Royal Dutch/Shell Group — have too many assets in the United States to risk sanctions. Total, Gazprom and Petronas, by contrast, have few assets there.

It also would limit the unfairness to American energy companies, such as Conoco Inc., that are barred from investing in Iran by other U.S. laws, the officials say.

The second waiver, known as 4c, which the Europeans favor, provides a blanket waiver for a country and its companies if that country takes "substantial measures, including economic sanctions, that inhibit Iran's abilities" to develop weapons of mass destruction or undermine the peace process.



Carol Franklin, who manages two European mutual funds for Scudder, says the Continent could now have an "extended" economic expansion.

two years ago at 118 francs (\$19.23) a share and now trades at 241.50.

"They went public to give their employees options," Ms. Franklin said, "and also because they felt it was important for customer visibility, that their customers would feel more secure dealing with a public company that has some degree of transparency. I think that is a

view other European companies will adopt."

"I look for one of two things in companies: growth or change," she said. "A company can be expanding into new markets or technologies; or it could be adapting a new focus by shedding peripheral assets or bringing in new management."

Germany Calls for New Attacks On Deficits to Buoy the Euro

Bloomberg News

YORK, England — Germany has called for a fresh attack on deficit spending to bolster the credibility of the European Union's planned single currency and calm financial markets after the single-currency countries are chosen in May.

Finance Minister Theo Waigel of Germany insisted Saturday at a meeting of EU finance ministers on immediate enforcement of the anti-deficit "stability pact" once the countries joining the new currency, the euro, are chosen.

The "stability pact" sets penalties for countries that run up deficits over 3 percent of their gross domestic product.

Mr. Waigel introduced a new wrinkle in the preparation for the single currency by saying it should be enforced as soon as the EU picks the

countries joining the euro at a May summit meeting.

Mr. Waigel also called on "high-debt countries" — a reference to Italy and Belgium — to make extra efforts to bring down their deficits. Both have debt about twice the target of 60 percent of gross domestic product for countries aspiring to use the euro.

Meanwhile, France appeared isolated in its bid to win the job of first president of the European Central Bank for Jean-Claude Trichet, governor of the Bank of France.

While Finance Minister Dominique Strauss-Kahn of France underlined his backing for Mr. Trichet, no one else did.

Instead, more support emerged for Wim Duisenberg, a former Dutch central bank leader who now runs the central bank's predecessor, the European Monetary Institute.

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Dollar Faces Increased Risk Of Volatility

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — After three months of unexpected calm, the major currency couples — dollar/Deutsche mark and dollar/yen — may be about to resume the volatility that is bliss for those who thrive on instability and hell for those who can't stomach it.

The first of the threats comes Wednesday when both the European Commission and the European Monetary Institute report on the state of economic convergence among the 11 European

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Union countries aspiring to form a monetary union at the end of this year. These two reports are supposed to form the basis for a decision that the EU heads of state will make on May 2, saying which countries actually qualify for entry.

Even given that the decision on which countries join is basically a political one that neither the commission nor the institute is about to interfere with, there is concern in the foreign-exchange market that the institute might question the sustainability of Italy's commitment to the criteria for membership.

Any suggestion that Italy might not make first-round entry into the common currency could cause the mark to rise.

But the more worrisome hurdle comes Thursday, effectively the last hurrah for the Bundesbank. It will hold a special meeting to give its final view on the advisability of proceeding toward monetary union. The German central bank is widely seen as hostile to first-round entry for Italy.

Its report, to be presented to the German cabinet on Friday, is expected to influence Germany's Parliament when it votes on the union in late April.

Meanwhile, the dollar/yen rate will be greatly affected by the end of Japan's fiscal year at the end of this month. Market rumors have had the government intervening to keep both the yen and the Tokyo stock market as strong as possible for bookkeeping reasons, and once that time is past, both are expected to fall sharply.

Brendan Brown at Tokyo Mitsubishi International in London expects the government to announce this week a supplemental budget of some 10 trillion yen (\$76.66 billion). But Mr. Brown doubts that would be sufficient to turn the economy and said further stimulus would come from a weakening of the yen.

He sees the dollar headed toward 140 yen, with a "high risk" that the yen weakens even further. At the end of last week, the dollar was at 130.45 yen.

SHORT COVER

Bertelsmann Is Seen

Unveiling Big Alliance

BONN (Reuters) — Bertelsmann AG, Europe's biggest media group, said Sunday it would make an announcement Monday that was widely expected to involve a major international alliance.

Media reports over the weekend speculated that the announcement could involve the takeover of Random House, Inc., the largest U.S. publisher, or the creation of a publishing joint venture with Havas, the French media group.

Japan Set to Unveil Stimulus Measures

TOKYO (Reuters) — The policy chief of the governing Liberal Democratic Party confirmed Sunday that the government would present a 10 trillion-yen (\$76.66 billion) spending package to help revive the economy.

The official, Taku Yamasaki, said measures would include spending on telecommunications, the environment, education and welfare.

New Growth Forecast Due From Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR (AP) — Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim said Sunday he would announce new fiscal policies and projections for 1998 economic growth when Parliament reconvened this week.

Last week, Mr. Anwar, who is also finance minister, said that a 1998 economic growth forecast of 4 percent to 5 percent was no longer realistic.

Mr. Anwar said the announcements, scheduled for Tuesday, also would address the need for greater transparency in the country's administration and tighter discipline in the banking sector.

For the Record

The International Monetary Fund said negotiations with Indonesia about the country's economic reform plans had made "considerable progress."

Credit Lyonnais SA may be worth as much as 40 billion French francs (\$6.52 billion) when the state sells it, said Jean Peyrelade, the chairman. He rejected criticism that results had been aided by "illegal" government aid of 3 billion francs.

General Motors Corp. said it had cut the time needed to design and build new vehicles by six months, to 30 months. The company said it would soon match its U.S. rivals by cutting development time to 24 months. GM has been criticized for getting products to market too late.

(Bloomberg)

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Continued on Page 15

SPORTS

A Long View of Cutbacks for Reds

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

SARASOTA, Florida — The Cincinnati Reds will open the season with one of the five lowest payrolls in the major leagues. They also will open the season picked by many to finish last in their division.

"Jim got a mandate to cut the payroll," said Jack McKeon, the manager, referring to Jim Bowden, the general manager, a day after Rupert Murdoch bought the Los Angeles Dodgers for \$311 million. "It's difficult to have to go in and face the Dodgers and the Braves, who have all sorts of money, knowing that you're going to have to wait to catch up to those guys."

But Bowden and McKeon expect to catch up. They have a strategy, and it's one that has been adopted by several other teams. It's not original; it's the Cleveland plan.

"When I came in to do this job last year," McKeon said, "they presented a situation to me to develop these young guys and get them ready for when we open a new stadium. We want to see if we can put a solid nucleus of young players together so that in two or three years, when we open the stadium, we have a chance to have a championship ball club."

The Pittsburgh Pirates, the Detroit Tigers, the Montreal Expos and the Milwaukee Brewers also are pointing to new stadiums in the next few years. All want to develop young players into

teams that will be contenders when those stadiums open, as the Indians were in 1994, the first season for Jacobs Field.

"With the new stadium," McKeon said, "we hope to generate enough finances to go out and get the big bopper or the No. 1 pitcher we're looking for."

At 67, McKeon is the oldest manager in the majors. That Bowden asked him to continue managing the Reds this season after he was named interim manager on July 25 is a tribute to the way he has worked with the young players who have become the Reds' future.

"I personally like working with the young guys," McKeon said.

After replacing Ray Knight, McKeon used a lineup filled with youngsters: Eduardo Perez at first base, Pokey Reese at shortstop and Chris Stynes and Jon Nunnally in the outfield.

"They all busted their tails and played exciting baseball," the manager said. "I had an opportunity to show them how we did things to try to win. They all fell in line, and we were successful."

And compiling a 43-56 record with Knight, the Reds registered a 33-30 record under McKeon, the best record in the National League Central in that period. After finishing last season with a \$37 million payroll, the Reds will open this season at \$23.6 million. The young players remain in the lineup.

"Hopefully, with what they gained last year they'll get a little bit better," McKeon said. "We'll throw a couple

more guys into the lineup this year, and hopefully they'll grow."

McKeon has a vision for the Reds that goes beyond being a contender in a new stadium.

"Some of these clubs that have these high-priced guys," he said, "in two years are going to say we can't afford this. We got to go to that way. This is going to run a cycle. I think in three or four years you're going to see other clubs, like Houston and St. Louis, do what we're doing, and we'll have the jump on them."

Cubans Are Rescued at Sea

Four baseball players and a coach who left Cuba on March 10 were rescued at sea north of the island and taken to a small Bahamian island; a baseball agent said Saturday. The Associated Press reported from Miami.

The word that the players were safe came after their families had been elated and then disappointed by an earlier, unconfirmed report that the players had been found in the Dominican Republic.

The crew of a fishing vessel plucked them out of their rickety boat Friday afternoon and turned them over to the Bahamian Coast Guard on Ragged Island, said Joe Cubas, an agent who has helped several Cuban baseball players flee the island.

In addition to the four players and the coach, four other Cubans were on the boat and were also rescued, he said, adding that they were all "in very good condition."

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Mitchell Snags the Portuguese Open

Reuters

PENINA, Portugal — Peter Mitchell held off a strong challenge Sunday from his fellow Briton David Gilmford and from Jarmo Sandelin of Sweden to win the Portuguese Open by one shot.

Mitchell, whose last success was in Madeira almost a year ago, closed with a three-under-par 70 for an 18-under total of 274. It was his third European Tour victory.

Sam Torrance, who won the last time the event was played at Penina, in 1982, tied for fourth with Eduardo Romero of Argentina and Jonathan Lomas of England after a stroke further back.

Gilmford and Sandelin missed crucial short putts. Mitchell birdied the difficult par-three 16th for the fourth successive day to regain a one-stroke lead. A par at the last sealed the £58,330 (\$97,200) first prize.

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Los Angeles 3, Bellmores 2
Milwaukee 5, Philadelphia 4
Florida 5, Miami 0
Chicago 1, Atlanta 0
Chicago White Sox 7, Milwaukee 1
Athenians 5, San Francisco 4
San Diego 7, Milwaukee 1
Boston vs. Atlanta, col., rahn
Houston 11, Denver 5
New York Mets 4, St. Louis 1
Orlando 3, Arizona 3
Seattle & Colorado 5
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Toronto 16, Detroit 13

Texas & Cincinnati 5

Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 2

Baltimore 5, Atlanta 7

Pittsburgh 6, Minnesota 5

Atlanta 6, Houston 5

Los Angeles 7, Montreal 4

New York Yankees 17, Kansas City 1

New York Yankees 14, Chicago 2

Chicago White Sox 7, Seattle 2

Oakland 12, Colorado (split-squad) 9

Atlanta 12, Chicago Cubs 4

Arizona 6, San Francisco 2

Seattle 6, Milwaukee 2

Arizona 6, Colorado (split-squad) 7

Boston 6, Tampa Bay 2

Tampa Bay 6, Atlanta 5

Toronto 6, Boston 5

Tampa Bay 6, Atlanta 5

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SPORTS

Stunning Arizona, Utah to Meet North Carolina in NCAA Final Four**Tar Heels Dash UConn's Upset Dream, 75-64**By William Gildea
Washington Post Service

GREENSBORO, North Carolina — Antawn Jamison, potential national player of the year, led North Carolina to a fabulous finish in the National Collegiate Athletic Association East Regional tournament and a repeat trip to the Final Four.

Jamison did it with a jam and a put-back that sent the top-seeded and top-ranked Tar Heels on a 12-2 run in the final minutes Saturday and demolished a determined Connecticut's upset dream, 75-64.

With remarkably balanced help from his teammates, Jamison rose up to put down the second-seeded Huskies for good just as they had rallied to cut an 11-point deficit to one with 5 minutes, 37 seconds to play.

Jamison, who was voted the region's most valuable player, led North Carolina throughout the game, finishing with 20 points and 11 rebounds. But the four other Tar Heel starters also were too much for Connecticut, as they combined height, speed and poise.

Ademola Okulaja contributed all 12 of his points in the second half, Ed Cota distributed nine assists and Shammond Williams added 19 points. Vince Carter had a 360-degree stuff and 12 points and two assists.

"We played a great game and beat a great team in Connecticut," said Bill Guthridge, who succeeded the retired Dean Smith and with the game Saturday set an NCAA record for victories by a first-year coach, surpassing Indiana State's Bill Hodges, who won 33 games in 1979 with Larry Bird.

"The team has worked hard since the coaching change and I'm proud of the players," he added. "They certainly deserve this."

The Tar Heels (34-3) will meet the champion of the West Region, Utah, in a national semifinal Saturday in San Antonio.

The Huskies trailed for most of the game. In the second half they closed to within one point, which is when the Tar Heels made the final sprint that carried them to their 14th Final Four appearance.

It started on a long pass, from Williams to Carter and a flip to Jamison, whose stuff set off a roar from the partisan Greensboro Coliseum crowd and rattled UConn.

The full-court play followed a missed three-point attempt by Richard Hamilton that would have given Connecticut the lead for the first time since the middle of the first half.

Hamilton, the Big East Conference's player of the year, often was guarded by Carter and hit only 5 of 21 shots against North Carolina's big, rugged front line.

Following Jamison's dunk, Khalid El-Amin's game-high scorer with 24 points, missed a line drive of a shot, which North Carolina used as a springboard to another lightning transition basket.

Jamison made this one, too, following up a missed shot.

"We were very excited, we were very antsy," El-Amin said of the moment when Connecticut pulled to within one point.

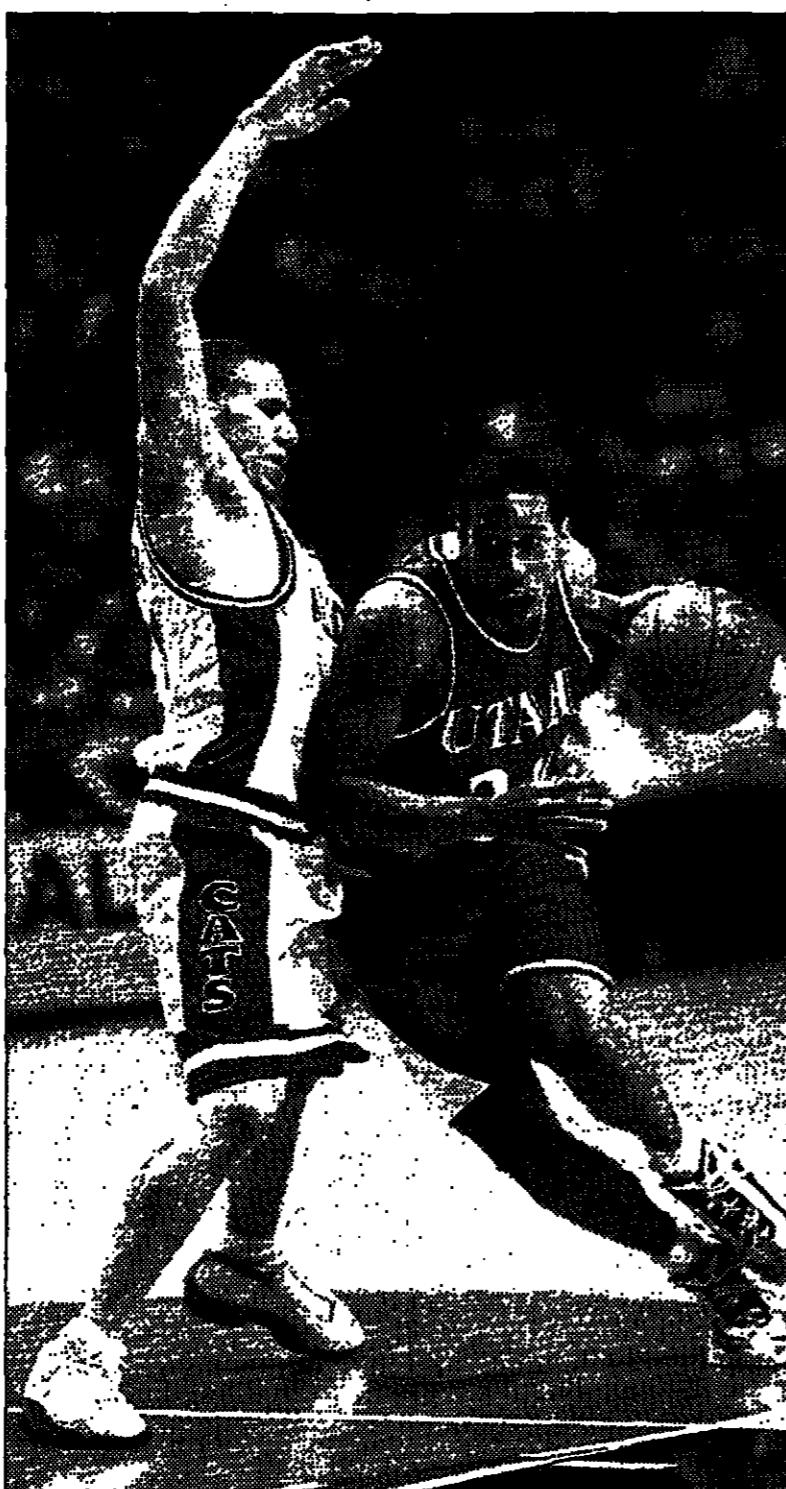
"I guess we showed our age there," he added. "We didn't execute the way Connecticut can. We rushed our offense. They went on another run and that was the key to the game."

Connecticut ended with a school-record 32 victories and five losses.

The Huskies had won 11 straight, but Saturday they were playing in North Carolina's "other" home, where the Tar Heels have won nine straight games.

"Our kids fought back four different times when they were down nine to 11 points and gave themselves a chance to win under tough conditions," said Jim Calhoun, the Huskies coach.

"I couldn't be prouder of what these kids did this game and this season," he added.



Andre Miller driving past Mike Bibby of Arizona in Utah's upset victory in Anaheim, California, which gave the Utes an NCAA Final Four berth.

Tennessee Roars Into Final Against North CarolinaBy Jim Brady
Washington Post Service

NASHVILLE — Tennessee broke open a reasonably close game with a 10-2 run to start the second half and rolled to a 92-60 victory over Rutgers in a Mideast Regional semifinal of the women's National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament.

On Monday, the top-seeded Lady Vols

halftime lead, but in the second half, the Fighting Illini were drawn into a full-court game and paid the price.

In other games, *The Associated Press* reported:

Old Dominion became the third No. 1 seed to fall when it was eliminated by fourth-seeded North Carolina State, 55-54, in the East Region's semifinals in Dayton, Ohio.

The Lady Monarchs, who reached the Final Four last year, could not overcome a seven-minute scoring drought in the second half and had no answer inside for North Carolina State's Summer Erb, who led all scorers with 17 points.

Old Dominion's loss followed upsets

last weekend of the top seeds Stanford in the West and Texas Tech in the Midwest.

North Carolina State moved into Monday's regional final against second-seeded Connecticut, which got another big game from its center, Paige Sauer, in a 74-57 victory over Arizona.

Connecticut remained unbeaten since losing Nykesha Sales to a ruptured Achilles' tendon in the next-to-last regular-season game. Sauer has been especially effective during that time and came up with 23 points and 15 rebounds as UConn pulled away in the second half.

Louisiana Tech, meanwhile, beat Alabama, 71-57, in the Midwest Region in Lubbock, Texas. Tech will play Purdue on Monday. Purdue came from 16 points down to beat Notre Dame, 70-65. In the West, Duke beat Florida, 71-58, and will play Arkansas, which beat Kansas, 79-63.

WOMEN'S NCAA

will take on the second seed, North Carolina, which was an 80-74 winner over No. 3 Illinois in the second game Saturday.

Tennessee was led by the junior forward Chamique Holdsclaw, who had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and the freshman forward Tamika Catchings, who had 23 points. Semeka Randall, a freshman guard, added 17 points and 13 rebounds.

Rutgers, which shot 33 percent and committed 27 turnovers, was led by the junior guard Tomm Young, who scored 18. The Scarlet Knights' Natasha Pointer, the Big East rookie of the year, was the recipient of much of Tennessee's defensive attention and finished with just 4 points on 2-of-10 shooting.

In the second game, the North Carolina forward Tracy Reid scored 17 of her 20 points after halftime to lead the Tar Heels back from a six-point halftime deficit.

Illinois opened a 14-5 lead over the smaller but quicker Tar Heels, and fended off a few runs in taking a 38-32

lead. Valparaiso, which beat UConn in the first game, had 11 of its 13 shots from beyond the arc.

Arkansas, which beat Kansas, 79-63,

had 10三分球, and won 71-63.

Arkansas' 10三分球, and won 71-63.

